

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



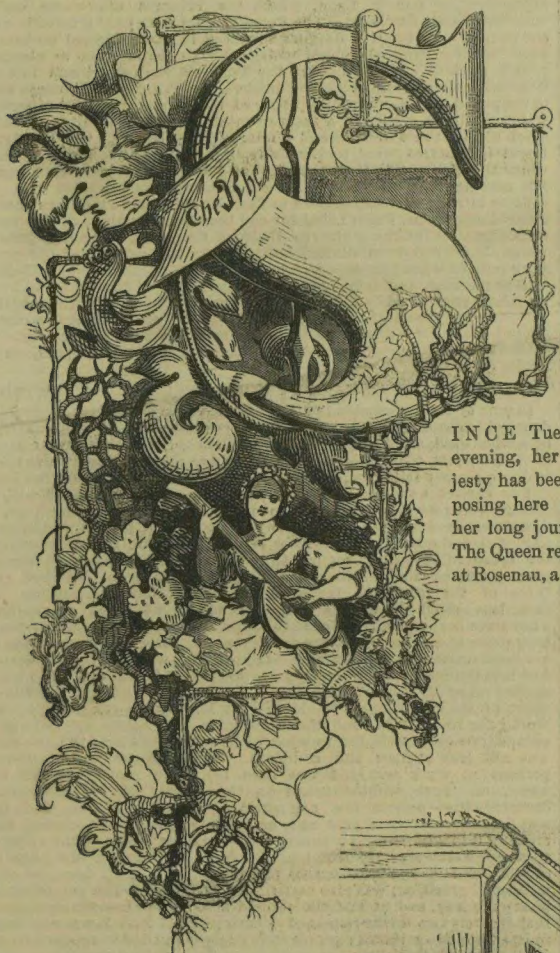
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

HER MAJESTY AT COBURG.

COBURG, August 21.



SINCE Tuesday evening, her Majesty has been reposing here after her long journey. The Queen resides at Rosenau, a cha-

teau or seat of the Duke of Coburg, about four miles from the town; and a more lovely spot for "retired leisure" cannot be imagined. Its very name—which signifies the "Meadow of Roses"—is suggestive of pleasant images, and everything around is in keeping with its name. The residence is not large, but is beautifully situated; and, in style, partakes both of the castle and the mansion, with more of the last than the former. It was built for pleasure, not for state; and though it now lodges a Queen, there is scarce a sign of that state which generally accompanies Royalty; the old Saxon colours—red and white—floating from a tower, and an orderly or two in uniform lounging about, is all that is outwardly visible of the regal presence. The mansion and grounds are perfectly open to the country round—not a gate or enclosure shuts in the Ducal demesnes from the foot of the passer-by; there is neither sentinel nor guard to forbid approach; the terraces—rich with flowers and shrubs, and abounding with roses—are free to all. The contrast of all this with the exclusiveness of Royalty and Aristocracy in England, is very great, and not at all to our advantage, when we reflect that such exclusiveness is forced upon rank and greatness by the intrusion and impertinence of the mass of the people. Here the highest rank can walk among the lowest without inconvenience; with us, a Queen or Prince cannot venture beyond the Palace gate without being hustled and mobbed by a crowd of well-dressed vulgarity. Brighton, at all times, and the gay, pleasant little Rosenau, at this moment, are the representatives of two very different systems—the practice of the best of which we have yet to learn.

The route of her Majesty from Mayence to this place was marked by

no incident of any importance; it laid through Frankfort and Wurzburg. At the former place the Queen staid only a few minutes; at the latter, the Royal party rested for the night in the Palace of the King of Bavaria—a splendid building in the style of the early part of the last century—erected by three Prince Bishops, on a scale of magnificence which no thirty Bishops of the present degenerate days of Church revenues could imitate if they clubbed for the purpose. The grand staircase is a marvel of construction and effect; the long suites of rooms are fitted up in the extreme of the mode of the day, and though a strict taste might not be pleased with much of it, there is still a gorgeousness of duration that reminds one of the "barbaric pearl and gold," in which Eastern Kings delight to display their magnificence. The Royal Hall, or *Kaisersalle*, is more than rich; it is stately and imposing, not always the result even where wealth has been lavished as unsparingly as here. The Royal apartments are, of course, the most elaborately decorated; and the excessive plainness of the furniture of the rest of the Palace forms a striking contrast with them, and the style of the whole building. Common wooden chairs and tables stand in apartments with inlaid and polished floors of exquisite workmanship, and walls rich with carving, paintings, and tapestry. The last is of itself worth a visit: the designs are bold and well drawn, while the colours are as vivid as if they had been finished but yesterday. Altogether, the Palace is a truly Regal one, and speaks far more vividly of the wealth and power of the Church, ere wars and revolutions like that of France had swept over Europe, than any page of any historian. It will be remembered, that our best Palace, though now unused, was erected by a churchman, and excited the envy of a King. Ecclesiastic wealth was ex-



HER MAJESTY'S ENTREE INTO COBURG.

pended with taste and judgment, and the construction of a Palace was not made the job of a builder, or the design advertised for, that the very worst might be adopted by a "committee" of selection.

At Wurzburg, her Majesty was received by the Prince of Bavaria. The Royal party slept in the state apartments. Lord Aberdeen occupied the same bed, which, on one occasion, was used by Napoleon.

There is much in the old city of interest to the historical antiquary; the bridge alone is a study. In every recess stands a colossal statue of a bishop or warrior, in robes or armour, executed with a boldness and spirit which our artists too rarely imitate when working in stone. Their attitudes are most expressive, and the large folds of the drapery seem actually to float on the wind. Seen by the uncertain light of the moon, the effect of these statues is something unearthly.

The rate, however, at which Royalty travels, leaves no time for dissertation on antiquities: the Queen quitted Wurzburg early the next morning, for Coburg; her Majesty was received at the frontier by the Reigning Duke (brother of Prince Albert), and at the gate of Coburg by the authorities of the town. The reception was not so much a state ceremonial, as a warm and affectionate family meeting; the same feeling seems to pervade the inhabitants of the place; they have decorated the town in every part; but it is with all the emblems of cheerfulness and festivity, rather than those of dignity and state. Every house, every street, is festooned with garlands and wreaths, disposed with exceeding taste; at some distance from the gate by which the Queen entered, a triumphal Gothic arch was thrown across the road, formed of evergreens, surmounted by flags, and bearing the word which is pleasing in all languages—"Welcome." From the arch to the gate, garlands and wreaths were suspended, and the old gate itself, with the tower surmounting it, were gaily decorated. These decorations have not been removed, and the whole place is now gay in holiday attire; the streets are like bowers with fir-trees—cut down at a premature stage of growth, and transferred from the forest to the town—planted along the pavement. It is no partial display; every house bears some token of the general good feeling; the difference being only in the variations of individual taste. The innkeepers have not been deterred by the old proverb, but, in flat defiance of it, have covered their "good wine" with "bushes" in profusion; and the quaint old buildings seem to bear decorations better than our square flat walls with holes in them, which we run up by the mile, and call houses and streets. The German towns have a character about them, the dwellings not being made all of one pattern like bricks, distinguished by nothing—not even an occasional oddity to relieve the wearying sameness. The play of fancy in such a scene would appear incongruous; here there is a "keeping" in the whole; and the irregularities of the "old and antique" style, wear the robe of festivity with a better grace than the characterless creations of modern speculation that sacrifices all to cheapness.

The town of Coburg is admirably situated, at the foot of a range of hills, thickly wooded, and richly cultivated. On the highest point above the town stands the old fortress, still called the "Festung," once of considerable strength, for here the Swedes defended themselves successfully against Wallenstein in the Thirty Years War. The fortress was visited by Her Majesty the day after her arrival. On another height stands a residence of the Prince of Wurtemberg, brother of the Dowager Duchess of Coburg. The view from the terrace in front of this mansion is a most lovely one; the town with its red roofs stretches in the fore-ground along the foot of the hills, which rise above it majestically.

The country around is cultivated like a garden; the corn fields, orchards, and meadows, stretch along the plain, and cover the sides of the hills, which are not here clothed with vines, but look all the more English for their absence; it is now the middle of harvest, and the corn is falling rapidly beneath the sickle, which is being plied by the women with great activity. It is quite a pastoral scene, for rural life exists here in its simplest form. Improvement has not yet transformed the ploughshare into things of new forms and more than old efficiency; the carts and vehicles are most rude and primitive; the oxen are still yoked, and may be met drawing homeward the loads of grain, much as they did when Virgil wrote his Eclogues; all is quiet labouriousness—the fever and the fret of commercial life, with its wealth and uncertainties, have not penetrated here; but there is evidently abundance, and there seems to be content. If the goodness of a Government is to be estimated by the condition of the people, Englishmen have little right to sneer, as they are apt to do, at the Principalities of Germany. It were well for England if, in proportion to her greatness and power, the mass of her people were as well fed and lodged as the subjects of the Duke of Coburg. Looking at the smiling landscape, the neat houses, and the patient industry of the people, that does not go without reward, it is impossible to avoid a contrast with many an English county, and with nearly the whole of Ireland, that is by no means to our advantage. This applies only to the social state. Into political comparisons this is not the time or place to enter.

The "way of life" of the Royal party has here fallen into comparative quiet and repose. A visit to the Opera last evening—when the "Huguenots" was played—has been the only public appearance of her Majesty. The weather is perfectly beautiful, and the fine scenery of the country appears to the greatest advantage. That it is not the wish of her Majesty to render the visit an affair of state is evident from Rosenau being selected as the residence, instead of Ehrenberg, the Ducal Palace, which stands in the centre of the town. It is a handsome structure, with a front and wings enclosing a quadrangle, and has all the accessories of Royalty. But the little, bower-like retreat of Rosenau, with its flowers, and pleasant shades, and terraces, from which vistas are cut through the thick foliage, rendering visible the distant hills and vales beyond with almost magical effect—this has been her Majesty's choice. And, in addition to its beauty, it is invested with another interest. It is the birth-place of Prince Albert, and near it he must have passed his early years. The scenes around have exercised his pencil; and even now, when his destinies have united him with the Crown of a great Empire, it is natural that he should feel a pleasure in returning to the home of his youth. Not less must be the gratification felt by his family, in receiving as a guest the Queen of England, the Sovereign of a people allied by blood and language to the German race. It is a meeting of kindred and affection—not a Congress of Monarchs; there is nothing of cold, calculating policy about it; there is no struggle of ambition with ambition, in all the cunning of state-craft; it is a far more pleasing assemblage, and possesses an interest that can be appreciated by all.

Coburg, August 22.

The event of the day has been a pretty open air Festival, in a meadow, outside the town, near the Bamberg gate, at which the children of the town schools were entertained, according to annual custom, from funds left about three hundred years ago for that purpose. It used to be held on the feast of St. Gregory, but the exact day is not now observed. The opportunity is taken, as it is a general holiday, to hold a fair, and booths of all kinds are erected in the field, with the usual array of conjurers, strong men, and giants, and a roundabout on a magnificent scale, with sledges and horses, mounting a band of music.

A square space was enclosed for the children, the ground being marked out by wreaths of evergreen, in the same fanciful and tasteful style as the decorations of the town. Two pavilions, or open marquees, were pitched for the Royal party, who had announced their intention of being present; beneath these tents a collation was spread, with bands of music in attendance. The ground was kept by the military.

Shortly before three o'clock, the children marched on to the ground. It was a juvenile masquerade, on a small scale, fancy dresses being rather numerous: shepherds, postilions, Greeks, brigands, soldiers, courtiers of the olden time, with stupendous pigtales, were among the characters—to say nothing of a diminutive Napoleon, who excited much laughter. The girls' dress was generally plain white, with a wreath of ivy in the hair—the effect of it being at once simple and elegant; fancy costumes were not so numerous among them as among the boys. The weather was very fine, and the whole scene, with the expectant crowd, the half delighted, half frightened faces of the young children, and the strains of music—here always good—was a very gay one.

At half-past three, the Royal cortege arrived; on alighting, her Majesty and the Reigning Duke were received with a burst of cheering, quite English and hearty. The children had been drawn up in lines in front of the tents; and her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Coburg, walked through them, to the infinite gratification of the youthful Saxons. Prince Albert escorted the Duchess of Kent, and the King of the Belgians walked with his Queen. Their Majesties and the rest

of the illustrious party returned to the marquees, and partook of refreshment.

The crowd of spectators was very large, and gay with the varied colours of the costumes; there is little national peculiarity of dress, except among the peasant women, who wear on their heads a sort of compromise between a cap and a turban, of black silk, with eight or nine long black ribbons floating behind; it is very picturesque, with a touch of the Oriental about it.

The children have a small gift in money made to them on the occasion, and the day is looked forward to by them, of course, as the greatest of the year. A world of little vanities is awakened by it, and the greatest care is taken by the parents to send them out dressed to the best advantage. This was exclusively a school festival, but it seems a very common custom in Germany for children to form a part of processions on public occasions; at Cologne, the children of the schools marched to the Cathedral to receive the Queen on her visit to it, the girls dressed in white and green, as they have been here to-day; there is a fresco painting in the outer gallery at the Citadel, representing the entry of one of the Dukes of Coburg into the town, and the procession is closed by a number of girls in white, with the green wreath, precisely resembling those in the array just presented to her Majesty. The painting is a modern one; but the custom is old and recognised.

During the collation, the children danced on the green in excellent style; the precision with which the little waltzers marked the time, and the grace of their movements, were admirable.

The sum each of the children receives is about fourpence—about double the amount of former years; there is also a largesse of a peculiar kind of cracknel or cake distributed, the number to each being the greatest in the upper classes. The festival—which is called the Gregorius—is not always held on the same day, and was this year postponed beyond the usual time, in anticipation of her Majesty's visit.

Her Majesty remained about two hours on the ground, enjoying the animated scene; the Royal cortege then returned to the Palace. The merriment was kept up, however, during the whole evening—music, dancing, eating, drinking—with sleight of hand and feats of strength—at moderate rates, and smoking unlimited; and the sun never set on a merrier population than that of the good town of Coburg at this present time.

A levee was held at the Residence last night, at which her Majesty received the Grand Duke of Baden and his son, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, the Princess Reuss, Count Neusdorf and his three sons, and Princes Ferdinand and Leopold of Coburg. To-night there is to be a Court Ball at the Palace.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The absurd disquiet into which the Queen of England's visit to Germany threw innumerable of our *quidnuncs*, has become appeased; nothing more is heard of the political re-union which was to have taken place at Stolzenfels. The Congress of Victoria and Prussia, Aberdeen and Metternich, has dispersed, and the only thunder which it elicited has fallen hurtless. Various and conflicting were the opinions started in the salons. Some went so far as to state it was a conspiracy against the *grande nation*; others that it was a scene of the drama opened last year by the Autocrat of Russia, who was to play the second rôle. The coincident visit of the King of Holland, and the Queen's visit to the Chateau d'Eu, and the reciprocal voyage to Windsor of Louis Philippe, were all portions of a secret plot in which France was to suffer. Egotism is the ruling passion of Frenchmen. I verily believe they think that every nation upon earth envy them and would destroy them. They are in a continuous state of mental irritation. Time, however, will convince them that the world is just; they will become more temperate and wise, and they will learn that a King or Queen may leave their kingdoms without any intention of menacing the repose of a people, prosecuting unjust claims, or endeavouring to secure an increase of territory. The French journals teem with accounts of the Royal progress, and generally feel the folly of ascribing to them any political motive. I must, however, except the *Constitutionnel*, which imagined a thousand visions rife with all sorts of ridiculous consequences; but even this print has banished its terrors.

The number of students in the *Ecole de Droit* of Paris, more than doubles the amount of *Élèves* of the eight other schools devoted to the same studies. The pupils of the Faculty at Paris, which, at its creation, amounted to only 500, had increased to more than 3000, but, with some slight fluctuations in different years, was reduced to 2400. During a few years, however, the number amounted to 3500. This, however, may be considered its apogee; for, since that period, it has continued to decrease, and the number of students now scarcely reaches 2000. It is easy to account for the rise and fall of the legal market. Engineering is now considered in France as the sure road to wealth and consideration; the best families are anxious that their sons should be *au courant* to steam engines and railroads: the mania exists here quite as strongly as in England—women, boys, and even girls talk of new lines, their several chances of profit, and send letters for shares with a zeal and a madness equal to that which governed the period of the smashing South Sea scheme. It is quite dreadful to behold the first thoughts of youth thus devoted to the railroad mania; such a course will render the hearts of the coming generation as sterile and as indurated as the railroads themselves. It is said that the Government is at length deterred to check the madness, and to place the speculation within saner limits than has hitherto marked the proceedings connected with these questionable improvements. It would be well that the example of the Emperor of Austria were followed, who has determined that no new authorisation should be suffered till the year 1850, at which period it has been commanded that all lines already commenced should be completed. The intention of this measure is to confine immoderate speculation; and a wiser measure assuredly could not be contemplated.

The notion of erecting a sort of "Campo Santo" at one of the entrances to Paris, which formed the subject of considerable interest some time since, has become now a matter of almost certainty. The glories of "Père la Chaise" will be thus considerably eclipsed. The cemetery is to be covered, after the models of those of Pisa, Verona, Bologna, &c., which are now imitated in several cities of Germany. The cemetery will become, in a few years, a species of temple consecrated to the dead, and ornamented with all that art can imagine to honour and perpetuate the memory of man. In the long vaulted galleries will be ranged sculptured tombs, as in the ancient charnels of the cemetery of the "Innocents;" in the superior stages, sepulchral chambers, destined for families, will be decorated with mural paintings. The grounds of this immense edifice will be planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers; the "Campo Santo" being covered will thus afford shelter to statues, bassi relievi, inscriptions, cenotaphs, from the degradations that the hand of time, and above all those of man, have visited on monuments which have been exposed to all the violence of atmosphere, the insults of the profane, and the severest "ills that stone is heir to." It is principally in an art point of view that the foundation of such a covered cemetery is to be considered. It will afford to architects, to sculptors, to painters, an added opportunity for the exercise of their gifts; and I have no doubt, if the scheme be fully carried out, it will ultimately become the most vast, the most curious, and the most magnificent museum in Europe.

The works of the *pensionnaires* of the Academy of France in Rome, in painting, sculpture, architecture, and music, which were publicly exhibited in the Holy City last April, have arrived at the School of the Fine Arts, and will be shown in the ensuing month.

The painters have sent:—
M. Hebert, "Delphica," copy after the fresco of Michael Angelo in the Sixtine Chapel. Orpheus in Hell, a sketch.
M. Brisset, "Fragment of the Battle of Constantine," after the fresco of Raphael, and a painted sketch, representing "Orpheus Pursued by the Furies."

M. Lebouy, a painting representing "The Persecution of the Christians under Dioclesian."

M. Biennoury, a Study, and a subject from the poetry of Alcan.
M. Damery, a study of the human figure.

These artists include from five to one years residence at Rome.

The sculptors have sent:

M. Gruyère, "Musculus Scevola," figure in marble, and "A Nymph Bathing, Surprised," figure in plaster.

M. Diebolt, a sketch in plaster of "A Scene in the Massacre of the Innocents."

M. Cavellier, a basso relievo in plaster, of "Flaminius Quirinus and the Vestals Flying from Rome when attacked by the Gauls," and "Tragedy," study of a head in plaster.

M. Marchal, a copy in plaster of the "Venus of the Capitol." This statue, which belongs to the Government, is destined to become a part of the collection of "Pecoles Beaux-arts."

I was admitted to a view of the above, through the interest of our friend F—. Though neither may boast of any striking genius, they all bear evidence of a good spirit, and great care. The "Nymph Surprised Bathing" is exceedingly graceful and modest—the latter quality being no characteristic element of modern French art. I doubt whether the forcing system of the Government has hitherto produced any extraordinary fruit; though I admit, the intention is worthy all praise, and evinces a proper solicitude for the cultivation of art in its several phases.

I went to the races at Rouen; the weather was delightful, the course in capital condition, and the running would have pleased even Mellish or Vates. The races are under the patronage of the Jockey Club. The beauty

of the site, its proximity to Paris, and the large number of horses engaged, which amounted to upwards of seventy, all united to render the affair one of the most dashing and attractive things in France. The prizes contested amounted, with the entrances, to forty thousand pounds; among which was a grand handicap of five thousand francs, which reached nearly ten thousand with the entrance fees, for which the best horses were engaged. Two capital races came off—eight nags starting, most of which were importations from dear old England. Though not quite equal to Epsom or Newmarket, taken altogether, it was the most sportsman-like turn out I have seen on the continent.

FRANCE.

The papers are filled with details of the calamity at Rouen, which we give below.

The *Moniteur Parisien* having announced, as a report current on the Bourse, that the adjudication on the Northern Railroad would be postponed for another month, the *Journal des Débats* declares the statement to be without the least foundation.

On the evening of the 22nd, a destructive fire took place at Bordeaux in the warehouses of M. Tastet, which contained large quantities of brandy and spirits of wine. The fire promptly communicated to the neighbouring houses, and would have been far more extensive had not the authorities succeeded in saving several warehouses containing three thousand pieces of brandy and other spirits. The loss is estimated at £120,000. On the morning of the 23rd, a wall of one of the burnt houses fell and killed the commandant, adjutant, a lieutenant, and three privates of the Pompiers corps.

The *Moniteur* publishes several Royal Ordinances, dated Eu, the 14th inst., elevating to the dignity of Peers of France, Generals Viscount Bonnemains, Baron Durrieu, and Baron Dogueron, Count de Montozon, Baron Tapinier, and Messrs. Fulchiron, Girod de l'Anglade, Hartmann, and Raguet Lépine. All the new Peers were Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is announced that Marshal Bugeaud is to embark at Algiers for France on the 5th of September, in virtue of a leave of absence which he had received from the Minister of War.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at Bayonne on the 20th, at about five in the afternoon, having left Mont Marsan at nine in the morning, and been greeted at Tartas, Dax, and the other towns on their road with every mark of interest and respect. They turned aside in their way to visit the celebrated oak of St. Vincent de Paul. They were received at Bayonne with great ceremony. At Bayonne, they alighted at the Bishop's Palace, where they were received at the door by the prelate, and M. de Chegaray, the deputy for Bayonne, and by a large group of young ladies, who presented a profusion of flowers to the Duchess, with a very pleasing and affecting address, which was delivered with great grace and expression by one of them, whom the Princess afterwards embraced with the kindest cordiality. The Royal visitors were next greeted in a different manner. A troop of Basques advanced in their original costume, and executed their national dances, which, though perhaps not so elegant and courtly as those in the Palace of the Tuilleries, were novel and interesting from being so grotesque. These finished, the Prince and Princess went on to the grand saloon, where they received the addresses of the authorities, to which the Duke replied in a manner most gratifying to all. At half-past seven o'clock there was a grand dinner of forty covers. On the 21st their Royal Highnesses went to the Cathedral, where, after hearing mass, at which the Bishop officiated, they viewed its numerous ancient monuments. The next morning they were to leave Bayonne for Pau.

Some interest has been excited in Paris by an action which has been commenced against M. Pepin Lehalleur and the other members of the Board of Administration of the Northern Railroad Company, by several persons to whom shares had been allotted, but to whom the delivery of the promises were refused when they tendered the instalment stipulated by the Committee of Management, and demanded by the conditions of the company to which they had subscribed. The case, after being argued at great length, was postponed by the court for a week, the President stating that in a case of so much importance it wished to deliberate before delivering judgment.

M. Thiers was to leave Paris for Bayonne, on his way to Spain, on Wednesday.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT ROUEN FROM A WHIRLWIND.

In part of our impression last week we gave an account of a serious accident, which took place on the preceding Tuesday, at Rouen, in consequence of a whirlwind, and now supply some melancholy details from the *Mémorial de Rouen*, and other sources:—At thirty five minutes past twelve a furious whirlwind arose in the valley beyond Delville, commencing at the Houleme. It first carried away a part of the roof of the factory of M. Rouff, then, gaining force as it proceeded, it overthrew several small buildings, broke down trees and hedges, and destroyed crops. Farther off buildings were unroofed, and others were literally crushed in. The scourge moving with the speed of lightning, carried to a distance some parts of the ruins, then uprooted the highest and largest trees, and at last struck three of the principal factories of the valley. Lightning is in fact less rapid than was the destruction of these establishments. They have been literally reduced to crumbs. To crown the fatality the event took place at an hour when the greatest activity is going on, and the hands are most numerous. Of the three establishments which have been destroyed, one is in the commune of Malaunay—viz., that of M. Baillieu, and which was carried on by M. Neveu; the two others were situated near Monville—viz., those of M. Picquot and M. Mare. At M. Neveu's 120 persons were at work; the roof fell in, and the walls gave way before any person could escape. At M. Mare's the number of hands at work was 70; the calamity was not less sudden and complete. At M. Picquot's the number of persons at work was not less than 180. The roof being first carried away, all those within rushed to the doors, and they became so crowded that only a few comparatively could get out. This factory was finished scarcely a year ago, and the proprietor was blamed for not erecting it in a more solid manner than any of the others of the valley. The chimney, which was 150 feet high, fell down to within a few yards of the ground, and was thrown across the river. The third floor, cut off with wonderful precision, was also carried into the water. The two other stories next gave way, and at last the ground floor was so completely demolished that scarcely two bricks remained in their places. All this was accomplished in less than two minutes; people from all parts hurried to render assistance; all the manufactories and workshops in the neighbourhood sent out their men, who began to clear the ruins to save those who might be yet alive. Machinery-looms and bars of iron were fractured, and enormous pieces of timber were broken as if they were mere straws, and all lying together in one confused mass. Torn fragments of clothing were seen among flocks of cotton wool with arms and legs protruding from the heap; pieces of flesh were adhering to the irons, and many parts were dyed with blood. Now and then deep groans were heard; some men and children preserved as if they were miraculously, by an overhanging beam, were taken out uninjured, but more frequently some severed limb or corpse, or a body so mutilated that death would have been preferable. On the road nothing was to be seen but litters, or carts, carrying away the dead or the wounded. The master of the hotel of the Cheval Noir placed at the disposal of the faculty the largest room in his house, with all the linen and every other useful thing which he had then at his command. Twenty-six of the sufferers were laid in the ball-room and in the orchestra. Men, women, and children were weeping over their relations, many of whom were expiring in the most cruel agonies. At the guard-house, at Monville, were placed all the bodies taken out of the factory of M. Picquot. We have seen seventeen. Two were those of young girls, one that of a woman, and the rest of men and boys. Among these last several had been taken out of the river, into which they had been precipitated from the third floor. Some were entirely crushed, others had their heads and chests driven flat, and some had their heads severed from the trunks. When we withdrew from the seat of the catastrophe, at ten at night, we found, at M. Picquot's house, twenty-five dead and more than fifty wounded, part of whom could not be expected to live through the night. It was believed that there were ten more victims still under the ruins. Out of three fore-men, one was killed, the two others saved alive, but severely injured. The loss in money is estimated at 120,000fr. At M. Neveu's there were nine killed and fifteen wounded, but how many remained under the ruins was not known. His loss is estimated at 250,000fr. At M. Mare's there were six dead and a great number wounded. His loss is put down at 220,000fr. In all 40 dead and 100 wounded—many of these last mortally. The aggregate loss is computed to amount to 620,000fr. for these three establishments only. The effects of the hurricane extended upwards of a league and a half in length. The communes which had chiefly suffered by it are Le Houleme, Malaunay, Monville, Eslette, Clères, and Anceauville. Over the whole of the crest of the hills which enclose the valley of Monville the trees have been destroyed. At Anceauville the buildings of a property belonging to M. Bamel have been blown down, and the trees uprooted, and also a number of sheep and cows belonging to M. Caron were killed. A gigantic tree was raised upwards of 40 yards and transported to a considerable distance. Roads are rendered impassable by trees laid across them. A workman, who happened to be in the third story of M. Picquot's factory, was thrown into the meadow, where he fell without being hurt. As he got up and was endeavouring to proceed towards the ruins, he was knocked down by an apple-tree uprooted by the wind, but he was only slightly hurt. The mutilated remains of two young girls had been just taken from the ruins at M. Mare's, when a woman, who was watching what was going on, recognised them as her daughters. She immediately gave way to the wildest grief, and, rushing to the river, threw herself in and was drowned.

From a later account it appears that the number of the dead bodies dug out from the ruins is 75. The number of the wounded is from 150 to 170. Besides the 75 dead bodies dug out from among the ruins, we have to add a certain number of wounded who have died, and many others are so dangerously hurt that there is little hope of saving them.

The examination having been most scrupulously made, it was found that at the moment of the misfortune there were 163 persons at the time of the disaster in M. Picquot's establishment. Among the details of this melancholy calculation are the following:—33 dead, three of whom were found on the night of the 19th, four on the 20th, and one on the 22nd; 58 very severely wounded, and the rest saved, or at least few of them very seriously hurt. The wounded in this establishment were the most numerous, and, in general, the most severely injured.

The King and the Royal Family of France have sent to the Prefect of the Seine, towards the relief fund for the disasters of Malanay and Monville, a sum of 15,000*fr.*—viz., 8000*fr.* from the King and Queen, 2000*fr.* from her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, and 5000*fr.* from the Duchess d'Orleans and the Count de Paris. The Minister of the Interior has placed 3000*fr.* at the disposal of the Prefect of the Seine, for the same purpose.

SPAIN.

The doubtful calm which has for some time prevailed in Spain, has at length been succeeded by an outbreak, and the dynasty of Narvaez is in danger. The Minister of Finance having refused to accede to the wishes of the merchants of Madrid, who had demanded some modification in the new tributary system, a great agitation ensued; numerous groups assembled in the streets and public squares; all the shops were immediately closed, and the authorities were obliged to call out the troops of the garrison. Several charges of cavalry and a discharge of musketry had been necessary to disperse the crowd. Two persons were said to have been killed, and two officers and a sergeant had been dangerously wounded.

When the courier left Madrid the entire garrison was under arms, and all the military posts had been doubled. Considerable reinforcements had arrived from Guadalajara and Cuenca, and the Captain-General had been vested with extraordinary powers by the Ministers present in Madrid.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 19th instant, says:—

"Yesterday evening some disturbance took place in the Las Vistillas quarter. Several ex-Royalist volunteers appeared in the streets, uttering most scandalous cries. A number of ex-National Guards responded to them in a hostile style. The police agents hastened up, and a struggle ensued, in which some persons are said to have been wounded, and some of the ringleaders were captured. This morning, at an early hour, the capital presented a strange aspect. In the morning, before the patrols appeared in the streets, two or three isolated officers, a sergeant, and some soldiers, had been surrounded and roughly treated. It is even said that, in these collisions, which preceded the great military demonstrations made this day, eight or ten soldiers were wounded. But two or three shots have, however, been fired to day, and it is not said that they have hurt anybody. It is, indeed, fortunate that a day that commenced so inauspiciously should have been saddened by no loss of life. The Political Chief, in order to restore to the capital its usual aspect, and prevent alarm from spreading, hastened to publish a *bando* in every part of the capital, ordering, on severe penalties, all the shops to be opened within four hours; such as should not obey the *bando* were to be considered and prosecuted 'as accomplices of the rebellion attempted against the execution of the laws passed by the Cortes, and sanctioned by the Crown.' It would appear that this resistance to the new system of taxation has been but a pretext. Such cries as 'Viva la Regalia!' 'Viva la Constitution!' 'Mueran los tiranos!' were alone uttered, and 'Viva Espartero!' was distinctly heard in some parts. At half-past two the numerous and compact groups that thronged the Puerta del Sol began to disperse; some shops, and especially the coffeehouses, were opened, but most of the shops continued closed, despite the aforesaid *bando*."

The *Posdata* and *Heraldo* impute the riot to the revolutionary party, the latter print observing also that on the 18th the civil and municipal authorities had taken care to bring in a quantity of bread and other articles of the first necessity.

We find by accounts from Madrid of the 21st, that the dangers arising from the general opposition of the mercantile classes, and especially of the shopkeepers, to M. Mon's new taxes, has in some degree passed over. On the 20th, the greater number of the shops were opened, but not until a great number of tradesmen were arrested, and the others were obliged by the military to keep their shops open by main force. It shows, however, how general the opposition is, that upwards of four thousand of the shops in the capital were closed on the 19th. So determined, indeed, were the shopkeepers to resist to the utmost, that many of them sent away their clerks and assistants, paying them a week's wages, and telling them that their services would not gain be required for at least eight days. On the 20th, however, most of the houses were doing business as usual, and the greater part of the masters had recalled their assistants. There were, however, considerable crowds of idle persons still in the streets, and the jewellers, drapers, and other shops of that class were still closed, or were merely so far opened as to enable the owners to avoid the violent measures adopted by the authorities against those who still persisted in keeping them closed.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, Manuel Gil, a young journeyman tailor, was shot outside the Toledo gate, having been sentenced to death by the court-martial, for stabbing an officer during the disturbances. The tranquillity of the city had remained undisturbed.

Madrid was full of troops, and every precaution was taken to prevent any further disturbance.

The *Heraldo* announces that General Concha's resignation of the Captain-Generalship of Catalonia has been accepted, and that he will be succeeded by General Breton. General Manso, who was Captain-General of Old Castille, has been removed to Saragossa, and it was said would be succeeded in Old Castille by General Villalonga.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 20th inst. Their contents relate chiefly to the elections for Deputies. The result in Lisbon was a complete triumph to the Government, the whole of the twenty-four members returned for the province being Ministerialists, all of whom obtained 116 votes and upwards, while none of the Opposition candidates could get more than 29. The accounts from Oporto also mention that in the province of Minho the Government had gained a complete victory, the Opposition candidates having to a man been excluded.

The Portuguese Government have not come to any decision respecting the railway projects in agitation.

UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, after a very rapid passage of 94 days from Halifax. This vessel brings the gratifying information of the arrival of the *Great Britain* steamer, which reached New York at noon of Sunday, the 10th inst., thus achieving her first outward passage in 15 days. We hardly need add that the arrival of the colossal wonder of the deep was the all exciting matter of interest with the New Yorkers, who were visiting her by thousands.

The *New York Herald* thus chronicles her arrival:—"The monster of the deep, a sort of mastodon of this age, the *Great Britain*, arrived on Sunday afternoon, the 10th. She was telegraphed precisely at noon. The announcement threw the city into a state of great excitement, and thousands rushed to the Battery, to the wharfs on the East River, to the Brooklyn Heights, and to the Atlantic steam ship pier at the foot of Clinton-street, to get a sight of her. All along the sides of the river and the island, &c., one of the most curious scenes for a Sabbath was presented to our view."

"This magnificent steamer, under the skilful management of Captain Hosken, came up the bay in beautiful style, after her passage of fifteen days over the Atlantic. She was gaily decorated with flags, and it was not a little singular that few or none saw the stars and stripes. This excited some surprise. Was the American among the flags displayed?"

"The great problem, whether or not a steamer of the magnitude and construction of the *Great Britain*, and with her principle of propulsion, could make a successful trip across the ocean, is now satisfactorily and happily solved. The engines worked admirably all the way, and were never stopped until Captain H. had occasion to sound on George's Bank. Arrived off Sandy Hook at one P.M., 10th of August, making the passage in fourteen days and twenty-one hours' running."

The *Cambria's* news from America is of the regular mail dates, the 15th from New York, and 16th from Boston.

The New York papers state that the city was gradually recovering from the effects of the fire. Most of the insurance offices are paying up promptly, and mechanics are actively engaged in rebuilding. In six months from this time, it is believed that most of the stores in the burnt district will not only be re-built, but will be put up in a much more costly manner.

New troubles and disorders have sprung up in Philadelphia. It appears that great confusion prevails in that city, and that damage has been done in several parts thereof by a set of restless and mischievous characters, who have taken offence at the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the District, for cutting off some pecuniary support to certain fire-engine companies. Nothing serious had occurred.

The Charleston papers mention that the drought continues very distressingly severe. In Richland, Lexington, Orangeburgh, Barnwell, and other middle districts of the State, the most sanguine expectations do not look to make even half a crop.

The New Orleans papers of the 26th July, state that the weather was intensely hot, the thermometer at 97 deg.; very many persons died from sun strokes.

The Ocean House Hotel, at Newport, Rhode Island, has been destroyed by fire. One of the principal proprietors lost his life.

Another steam-boat explosion has occurred on the Missouri, and, as usual, attended with loss of human lives and horrible mutilations.

The advices from Mexico are dated Vera Cruz, July 21st; and the New Orleans papers of August 7th, inform us that the Mexican Consul at that port had received official instructions from the Mexican Secretary of State, informing him that the relations between that Government and the United States had reached such a point as required the immediate cessation of all official intercourse; that their friendly relations were at an end, and that all Mexicans were to be directed to take such measures for the security of their persons and property, as they might deem expedient.

From Canada we learn that a melancholy accident happened at St. Genevieve on Sunday about six o'clock. Five respectable persons had met at a house in the village, when a hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over that place. Two of the company proceeded to the garret for the purpose of shutting a window, when they were instantly struck dead. The electric fluid passed down stairs, killing another person, and severely injuring the remaining two individuals—one of whom was so much hurt that it was expected he would soon be numbered with the dead. The deceased—whose names are Joseph Lazon, J. B. Labonde, and J. B. Roulx—were highly respectable young men, much esteemed, and have each left a wife and children.

The railroad mania seems to have extended to Canada, and had the Canadians but the means, they would not be behind in such speculations. Due regard is paid to the western trade, which has become of such great importance, that a strong rivalry exists between the carriers *via* the St. Lawrence, and those on the American side, to secure it. There is a project talked of at present, of connecting Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario by railroad.

A trial, which caused much excitement, has ended in the acquittal of two young men charged with murder in the last election disturbances. Party feeling was keenly at work to procure a conviction, and also to secure an acquittal.

The packet ship *Ashburton* had previously arrived at Liverpool, but the papers brought by that vessel were only to the 6th inst.

COMMERCIAL.—As the fall season approaches, the trade of New York begins to revive. Money continues abundant, but not quite much so as it has been. Good paper is taken freely at six, and, in some cases, at five per cent. The high rate of exchange, together with the news from Texas, has some influence to induce capitalists to be a little cautious. The prevailing impression is, that the cotton crop will be a good one. The grass and oat crop is deficient, and it is feared potatoes will be short of an average.

THE RIVER PLATE.

News is said to have been brought to Cadiz by a vessel which sailed from the River Plate about the middle of June last, according to which, General Rosas had acceded to the demands of the English and French Governments, and had consented to withdraw the Buenos Ayrean troops from the territory of Monte Video. The terms of the pacification are said to be, that both the rival candidates for the presidency of the republic of Uruguay, Generals Oribe and Rivera, should be passed over, and that a new election for president should take place immediately. The authenticity of this news is more probable, inasmuch as it agrees with the terms which England and France have proposed and insisted upon. It was also represented that the Government of Monte Video had issued a general amnesty to all parties who would come in and submit themselves within twenty days. The report further adds, that Government paper, which had been so much depressed, was rapidly rising in value.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has reached us from Van Diemen's Land to the end of April, which confirms previous reports received in London of the disturbed state of New Zealand. A vessel had arrived at Hobart Town, bearing an application for military reinforcements, failing which, it was said that the New Zealanders would completely overpower the colonists. To this application Sir E. Wilmot had been compelled to reply by a refusal—the peculiar population of Van Diemen's Land requiring all the military force in the island. Sir Eardley's son, Lieut. Wilmot, of the Royal Artillery, had, however, sailed to Auckland to command some troops of artillery, who had gone from Sydney to that place. Mr. Tuckett, one of the surveyors sent out by the New Zealand Company, and other persons, had arrived at Hobart Town, glad to escape with their lives.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A colliery accident of a very serious description took place on Thursday afternoon at Jarro Colliery, near Newcastle, on the Durham side of the Tyne. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the lower seam of the pit. The effect was terrific. Nearly one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and one half of them, being near the pit's mouth, readily escaped. Thirty-five were in the lower seam, and these, it is certain, met with instantaneous death. Fourteen more, it is ascertained, were in a part of the pit where the explosion must have been equally fatal.

The above brief notice of the accident appeared in part of our impression last week. We have now to add, that an inquest was held, on Saturday, on the body of one of the persons killed by the explosion, and the verdict was that the deceased died from the effects of after damp.

The Coroner then proceeded to hear evidence as to the death of James Steward, but after the first witness had been examined as to the finding of the body, the Coroner adjourned the inquest till Monday morning.

The inquiry was resumed at ten o'clock on that morning, and lasted till five in the evening, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The inquest was begun by the examination of Mr. Jobling, viewer of the colliery, who was observed frequently to shed tears as he detailed the proceedings that he and others adopted, as soon as made acquainted with the occurrence, and informed the jury that, in his opinion, the fire had originated in the low main seam, at a spot denominated the West Flat Mothergate Board, and gave as the only reason for that opinion, that he had, on the Saturday and Sunday, heard the gas issuing from the coal or stone—he could not tell which, seeing that he could not get to the spot, on account of some very heavy falls of stone. He gave testimony, also, as to the general safety and excellent ventilation of the pit previous to the explosion, which was corroborated by the subsequent witnesses.

At the inquest, Mr. Brown, the surgeon to the colliery, produced a complete list of the persons whose bodies had been found, with their families and other particulars; it is subjoined. W. Walker, thirty-nine years of age—a wife; James Hall, twenty-five—a wife; Robert Bird, thirteen—not found; Joseph Scrafton, twenty-one; John Charlton, eighteen; Thomas Wailes, forty-four—a wife and three sons; Thomas Wailes, jun., twenty; William Bates, thirty-three—a wife and three children; John Musgrove, fifty—one and one unmarried child; John Musgrove, jun., eighteen; Benjamin Robinson, nineteen—a wife; George Atkinson, eleven; John Foster, twenty-one; Robert Foster, fourteen; Thomas Liddle, thirty-four—a wife and four children; William Charlton, forty-one—a wife and child; John Elliott, twenty; William Elliott, fourteen; Thomas Love, forty-eight—a wife and two sons; Joseph Bambrough, fourteen; John M. Leod, forty—one wife and three children; Peter Peel, fifty—one wife and daughter; Joseph Bainbridge, forty-one—a wife and three children; Robert Ramshaw, eighteen; John Hills, forty-four—a wife and three children; Robert Fairgrave, thirteen; Ralph Arrowsmith, twenty-four—a wife and child; James Steward, sixty-seven—a wife; Mark Willis, thirty-four—a wife and six children; John Burdis, fifty-nine—three children; Thomas Burdis, thirteen, son of the above; Joseph Wantess, forty-one—a wife and son; William Waddle, thirty-two—a wife and three children; John Cockburn, thirty-two—a wife and four children; George Cram, twenty-nine—a wife and three children; George Willis, twenty-five; Cuthbert Bell, twenty six—a wife; James Cockburn, twenty-seven; Jacob Defty, forty-six—a wife and six children. The witness stated that some of these bodies were in such a mutilated state, that they were placed in coffins before he had an opportunity of seeing them. Some were killed by the firing, and others by the after damp.

About thirty of the sufferers were on Sunday afternoon consigned to the grave, in Jarro Churchyard, their obsequies being witnessed by upwards of three thousand spectators, many of whom had come from a considerable distance. The bodies were placed in decent coffins, which were waiting to receive them when brought to the surface, and they were conveyed to the churchyard in carts belonging to the colliery. Some of the surviving relatives of each joined in the melancholy procession, and, as usual in the colliery districts of the North of England, the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung on the way to the burial-ground. The scene was exceedingly solemn, and many tears of sympathy were shed on the melancholy occasion. Sixteen had been recovered on Saturday night, and fifteen others were found on Sunday, all sadly mutilated by the explosion. Indeed, many were so much disfigured, that it was impossible to identify them. There have been thirty-eight lives lost by this explosion; thirty-four in the Low main, and four in the Bensham seam, including Defty, the over-man.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUSSEX.—Mr. Darby, who has been recently appointed an Inclosure Commissioner, intends to retire from Parliament. It is said that a communication has been made to a gentleman well known in the county and highly respected, a staunch Conservative, who, it is hoped, will come forward as a candidate to supply the vacancy about to be created. On the other side, it is said that Mr. John Villiers Shelley, who, when he last stood, polled 995 votes against the 2,398 of the Conservative Candidate, has declared his intention to stand on the Liberal interest. The writ for East Sussex will be moved for immediately on the re-assembly of Parliament.

MR. RICHARD OASTLER'S RAILWAY SPECULATIONS AT LEEDS.—A provincial paper says:—"We have heard, from authority on which we have pretty good reason to rely, that Richard Oastler has made £30,000 upon the Leeds Stock Exchange, by legitimate business as a sharebroker. That, having in every instance exhibited the strictest integrity, and on repeated occasions displayed an unusual nicety of honour, in handing over to his employers profits that have been generally retained by the broker, but to which Mr. Oastler did not consider himself honestly entitled, his fame spread as a faithful dealer and an upright man, and his business increased accordingly. Once, we are told, he saved to a speculator three or four thousand pounds, which, by the custom of the trade, might have gone into the broker's pocket. To crown all, we are assured that Mr. Oastler contemplates entering Parliament."

ELECTION CHANGES.—It is rumoured that it is the intention of W. H. Stanton, Esq., to retire from the representation of Stroud, and that George Paul, Esq., will be nominated to fill the vacancy. It is also said that the representation of Tewkesbury is to be contested by a Liberal candidate on the first vacancy.

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF WORCESTERSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE.—The mining districts of the north of Worcestershire and Staffordshire are at present in a state of great commotion. At a meeting of the coal and iron masters at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, last week, it was determined to blow out twenty furnaces, preliminary to a general resistance being made to the demands of the men. Other meetings have been held at Stourbridge and Birmingham; but several of the masters have given the men the advance, contrary to the resolution come to amongst themselves last week; but there is every probability that the colliers and puddlers will resume their work at the old prices. The chair makers of Stourbridge have also resolved on forming a trades' union, and their meetings have been attended by delegates from the stone-masons, wire-drawers, and file cutters. The gun-lock fliers of Darlaston have agreed that a general meeting of the whole trade be called, to adopt measures to ensure the prosperity of the trade, and also to put an end to the truck system.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This festival commenced on Tuesday under favourable auspices. Nearly nine hundred persons were present at the Cathedral, including many fashionable. The service was opened by Handel's grand concerto (No. 1), which was played through smoothly and with great precision. The "Dettingen Te Deum" was given with great effect. Dr. Crotch's anthem, "The Lord is King," followed. The anthem passed off in superb style; after which, the Rev. Canon Wood (chaplain to the Queen Dowager) ascended the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon. The plates were held by Lady Beauchamp, Lady Lechmere Lady

Darrell, Mrs. Pepys, Lady Key, Mrs. Pakington, Mrs. Holland, Miss Lechmere, Mrs. Rufford, Mrs. J. W. Isaac, Miss Vernon, Miss King, and Mrs. G. H. Clifton, supported by the stewards. The sum collected was £261 13s. 6d. The first concert was given on Tuesday night, at the fine old Hall of the College, the ancient refectory of the monks. The company numbered at least six or seven hundred, including the *élite* of the city and county. Handel's "Acis and Galatea" formed the principal feature of the evening. On Wednesday, the performance at the Cathedral consisted of a chronological selection of anthems, and Spohr's great oratorio of "The Last Judgment;" the anthems were by various composers. The collection at the doors in the morning amounted to £251 16s. 9d.

A SNOW STORM IN AUGUST.—On Wednesday week, about one o'clock, the town of Framlingham, Suffolk, was visited with a snow storm, which lasted about ten minutes, with intervals.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BLACKBURN.—On Sunday afternoon last the tall chimney at the Throstle nest Cotton Mill, Blackburn, fell to the ground, burying in the ruins a number of children and women in the street below. Several persons standing at their own doors were injured in a serious manner. A mother, seeing the chimney "topple," ran out, and had time to save her child; but, with a strange impulse, ran herself into the road, and was covered by the ruins. The weight of the bricks, &c., broke in the boiler-house and destroyed the steam-pipes and the connecting machinery between the boiler and the engine. Immediately after the accident, Mr. Sheppard, the superintendent of police, was upon the spot, and hundreds of persons rendered their assistance, under his direction, to remove the rubbish. Six persons were taken out of the ruins, viz., J. Ainsworth, Alice, his wife, who died on Monday morning; H. Ainsworth, their son, aged seven years, not expected to live; Nancy Ware, Ellen Whittle, and John Bolton. Several others were injured, but in a less degree. On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Turners' Arms, Bank Top, before Mr. Hargreaves, Coroner, to inquire into the death of J. Ainsworth, and was adjourned.

SCOTLAND.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

There have recently been rather serious local riots in Scotland, requiring the despatch of troops from Edinburgh in two different directions, viz., to Berwickshire and to Dunfermline. In the first instance, disturbances were threatened by the labourers engaged on the North British Railway in the vicinity of Cockburnspath. The periodical pay-day had come to be the regular prelude to riot and confusion with this class—a disposition influenced by no cause save sheer prodigality, for they were earning excellent wages. Formidable by their numbers and their recklessness, the surrounding inhabitants became alarmed both for person and property when these hordes were let loose maddened with liquor. With the view of checking these scenes of violence and insubordination, the contractors had taken the spirited resolution of dismissing several hundred men, and replacing them by a more peaceable, better disposed class of labourers. Those about to be proscribed, accordingly, threatened vengeance against their employers and all who came in the way. This outbreak was, however, averted by the local authorities securing the aid of a company of dragoons; the contractors were thus enabled to carry their resolution into effect, and this rude, uncivilised class were shown that their physical force came to be of very little avail when arrayed against the law.

The riots at Dunfermline have been, we regret to say, of a far more alarming character. They have arisen out of the ever-recurring contention between the employers and the employed, but have been marked by a degree of boldness and atrocity that has scarcely been paralleled in Scotland, or in England either. It appears that the manufacturing population of Dunfermline conceived a grudge against a Mr. Alexander, an extensive manufacturer, on the allegation that he had not adhered to the table of prices agreed to by the other manufacturers in 1843. This feeling at last ended in a design to take signal vengeance on this individual, by the destruction of his property, if not of himself. So secretly had the plot been concocted, that on Wednesday evening week, when the rioters assembled in a great multitude in the streets, being called forth by a drum, the magistrates and the respectable inhabitants had not the most remote suspicion of anything being in agitation. They, however, sallied forth to endeavour to disperse the mob, but the worthy chief magistrate, who appears to be a man of considerable intrepidity, was knocked down, and carried bleeding from the ground. An attack was then made upon the premises of Mr. Alexander, and as much destruction effected as the time would admit of, for it appeared that the rioters had a farther scheme of vengeance to be put in execution on the same night. Mr. Alexander had a residence about three and a half miles from Dunfermline, where he was at the time with his family. It was resolved to burn the house to the ground! Thither, accordingly, the rioters repaired in the most deliberate, determined manner, marching three deep, and in profound silence, until they neared the spot, when, by a well-concerted movement, they so divided that the premises were surrounded ere the inmates were aware of the presence of this ruffianly crew. The result was, that Mrs. Alexander and her children, in their night attire, were suffered to escape from their dwelling after it had been fired, and had to flee across the fields. Mr. Alexander, the intended victim of their vengeance, had secretly sought refuge on the top of the dwelling, and thus eluded a contact with the rioters, which in all probability would have been fatal to him; from this state of perilous suspense this gentleman was rescued after being nearly suffocated with smoke, for the rioters left the place in the idea that the whole building was surely committed to the flames.

On Thursday evening great numbers of persons were seen in the streets, but they were soon dispersed by the police. It was rumoured that an attack was meditated on the property of some individuals in the employment of the Messrs. Alexander. However, the exertions of the police were such as to prevent any assembling, and Dunfermline since the riot has remained perfectly tranquil.

On Thursday forenoon Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander and their family crossed to Edinburgh.

From the details given it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that there is in the town of Dunfermline a regular band of conspirators, organised and disciplined with watchwords and signals, bound together under obligations of secrecy, and with hearts to conceive and heads to execute any crimes, however atrocious.

There are other circumstances which will in future make military protection still more indispensably necessary than it is at present. In addition to the unquiet population of Dunfermline, and the disorderly inhabitants of Crossgates, Halbeath, and Hell's Kitchen, and the numerous colliers around Dunfermline there is the prospect of a new village of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants, arising at once at the great iron-works about to be opened at Oakley; and between this new population and the strangers whom the demand for railway labourers will bring into life, it is to be feared that the prevalence of peaceful and moral habits, and of good order and security to person and property, will not be in proportion to the increase of the census.

VISITORS TO THE HIGHLANDS.—A letter from a correspondent at Oban, dated Aug. 23, says:—"Never has there been so great a number of visitors to the Highlands as during this summer, and the number of persons who have visited Staffa and Iona exceeds that of any previous year. A splendid new steamer, the *Dolphin*, takes them from Oban on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving at six in the morning, and giving the passengers a sufficient time at Staffa and Iona to see both, gets back about five in the afternoon. Although there had been very little warm or sunny weather, there has not been much rain. The crops look remarkably well—the potatoes and turnips very abundant. For the last few days there have been gales from the N.W., and heavy rains, and the glass is very low. It is time that fine ripening weather should come, or the oat crops will suffer."

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The *John o' Groat's Journal* states that on Wednesday week there was a very heavy gale in the bay. Several boats hoisted their sails and bore away to the southward, but as one crew belonging to Assynt, in Sutherlandshire, was attempting to imitate the example, a heavy sea upset her not far from the harbour, and her hapless crew were thrown upon the mercy of wind and wave. As wave succeeded wave, man after man sunk, till four were buried in the waters. One poor fellow clung with surprising tenacity to the mast of the boat, afterwards to a plank, until a few humane individuals boldly manned a ship's boat, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, saved that of the remaining one of the hapless crew. While, however, they were returning with the man they had saved, a tremendous sea broke right over them, and threw the whole into the sea. A number of individuals immediately jumped over the quay, dashed forward into the waves, and assisted them in bringing the man ashore. By three o'clock, the sea had risen to a fearful height, and one by one, the boats that were riding at anchor were driven from their moorings, and upset. Out of about twenty that were riding at three o'clock, only three remained at seven. The scene at this period was truly affecting. Hundreds of people were standing on the beach, many of them seeing their property added to the general wreck. Wrecks of boats were floating over the bay in all directions—masts, spars, sails, oars, buoys, and nets, presenting a sight of devastation, the like of which has never been witnessed on our northern shores. The number of the boats stranded and sunk in the bay, is seventeen, including one driven off the land. The value of property lost here (Wick) cannot it is said, be less than £1000. Every fishing station along this coast, as far as Dunbeath, has been more or less visited, and at almost every few yards pieces of wreck are to be seen. Two lives were sacrificed at Whalgie, six miles to the southward of Wick. Seven boats were driven to pieces, and the sloop *Regina*, Macmillan, of the Isle of Whithorn, with 70 barrels of herrings, was totally lost at the same place. At Forze, out of 35 boats, 29 or 30 have been totally wrecked, with the whole of the fishing materials. At Clyth, a number of boats and two lives have also been lost.

WILL OF THE LATE LADY COWAN.—Lady Cowan, the widow and relict of the late Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart., has by her will, made in 1843, bequeathed the whole of her estates, both real and personal, to her brother, John Mullett, Esq., of Brighton, for his absolute use, and appointed him sole executor. She executed a codicil the week before her death, leaving a legacy of £500 to Catherine, the daughter of Mr. John Beaton, of the Bank of England. With this exception, her brother takes the whole of her property; the personal estate sworn under £14,000. Her ladyship died on the 7th inst. at Forest-hill Sydenham.



TORCH-LIGHT CONCERT AT MAYENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

We resume our Illustrations of the Royal Route, with the Torchlight Concert played by the Austrian and Prussian bands, before the Hotel de l'Europe, at Mayence, her Majesty's head-quarters. This peculiarly effective scene was detailed at page 114 of our last week's Journal.

The next Engraving is, likewise, from Mayence, and was briefly referred to last week: it is a noble memorial to Gutenberg, the Inventor of Printing, or, at least, one of those to whom that invention is ascribed with the greatest probability—for there are many claimants of the honour.

The Statue is a colossal one, in bronze, cast by Crozatier, of Paris,

from a model by Thorwaldsen. The pedestal is of marble, from the quarries of Lahn; the four faces bear bas-reliefs, in bronze; on the anterior one is the following inscription:—

JOANNEM GENSFLEISCH DE GUTENBERG,
PATRICIUM MUGUNTINUM.
AERE PER TOTUM EUROPAM COLLATO
POSUERUNT CIVES,
MDCCCXXXVII.

"John Gensfleisch of Gutenberg, patrician of Mayence. The citizens of this city, aided by the contributions of all Europe, erected this statue, 1837."

On the opposite face are the following verses:

Artem, quæ Græcos latuit, latuit Latinos,
Germani solles extudit ingenium
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapiunt sapientique recentes
Non sibi, sed populi omnibus id sapiunt.

The Statue faces the theatre, and is on one of the best sites in Mayence. Gutenberg, for so he is called generally (his proper name literally interpreted, is "Gooseflesh,") was born in 1398, in a house that yet exists at the corner of the street, called the Pfandhausgasse and Emmerangasse. That in which he worked his first presses bears the



STATUE OF GUTENBERG, AT MAYENCE.

name of the "Hof zum Jungers," or the Farberhof. An inscription recalls the memory of the printer. Here he worked from 1443 to 1450. At a later period, his associates, Schœffer and Faust, transferred their presses to a house called the Heinerhof, in the "street of the Shoemakers;" the dwelling is now called the House of the Three Kings.

We now present to our readers some interesting particulars of her Majesty's route to Coburg, from Mayence, gleaned from different sources.

After leaving the Hotel de l'Europe, at Mayence, about seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 18th inst. (under a Royal salute), the Queen and suite proceeded in the Royal carriages to Frankfurt, where they only stopped to change horses, all ceremony being strictly dispensed with. Our Illustration shows this scene in the principal street (Zeil) of the New Town, where are many handsome houses, inhabited by rich merchants and bankers: we miss, however, the picturesque German costume—the dress at Frankfurt being similar to that worn in England.

In the adjoining page is engraved the House at Frankfurt in which resided Luther: it is a corner house in the Dom Platz, and is now converted into a grocer's shop; it is covered with slates, except the ground floor, and a short time before our artist made his sketch, the windows had been modernised. On one side of the doorway is a small square of wood, with a rudely-carved portrait of Luther.

The route taken by the Royal party is on the direct and shortest road to Vienna, although travellers generally prefer to make a detour, and go through Munich. On leaving Frankfurt, the carriages proceeded through the fiat, but not



THE ROYAL PARTY CHANGING HORSES, DIE ZIEL, FRANKFURT.

unprofitable, Hessian territory, to Selgenstadt, a distance of three German miles, where they changed horses; and between that place and the next stage—Aschaffenburg—the tall white posts, striped with light blue, introduced themselves to the notice of her Majesty as the representatives of the Bavarian kingdom, and in another quarter of an hour the four red towers of the King's palace at Aschaffenburg came in sight. After passing his Majesty's beautiful little villa of Schöne Busch, the carriages drove over the bridge which is thrown over the Maine at the entrance to the town, where her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the Bavarian troops; and then the cortege drove on by the superb palace, which commands so noble and extensive a view of the yellow Maine, gliding tranquilly through the rich green valleys, and then on through the narrow, but clean streets of that quiet little town to the Post Haus, the inn where the relays of horses were waiting. Her Majesty alighted at the inn, and remained there for a quarter of an hour, but partook of no refreshment, except a glass of water. This was the first place at which her Majesty alighted since she left Mayence. The cortege consisted of six carriages and a fourgon, and as soon as the vehicles which brought up the rear guard had arrived at the inn, some members of the suite partook of some of the justly celebrated Bavarian beer; which, as many of our readers are aware, much resembles our India pale ale.

The Queen left Aschaffenburg at twelve o'clock, and went on at a rapid pace to Hesselthal, where a fresh relay of horses was in readiness. Between that place and the next stage, Essebach, the scenery is extremely beautiful.

On leaving Essebach, the cortege proceeded through the rich woodlands down to the lovely valley, where the Maine flows embosomed among the hills. At Langfort, where the road again crosses the Maine, there is no bridge, but a ferry, overlooked by the Castle of Count Liebenstein, once a nunnery. The view from and around this Castle is a very pretty specimen of river scenery. Here a special ferry-boat had been prepared for her Majesty's use, decorated with flags and flowers, and covered over from the air by a pavilion of tasteful construction. From Langfort to Hesselthal and Hesselthal, the road runs more or less within sight of the Main, of which some very beautiful views are obtained—those peaceful, smiling river views, with the dark purple mountains in the distance, which are to be met with in Germany in abundance. Where the road runs more inland, the scenery is in a high degree grand and romantic. Thick woods—crowning eminences that may almost be called mountains—ravines of awful, yet beautiful, aspect—towns embosomed in fertile valleys, and here and there a ruined tower cresting some height, and standing boldly out in the deep blue sky that arches the whole landscape—these succeed each other in ever changing variety and rich profusion.

The Royal carriage, with its precious freight, postillions, horses, and outriders (pioneers and all), were placed in the ferry-boat, whilst twelve Bavarian ferry-men, armed with long sticks, pushed the boat across the water to the opposite shore, where a bevy of Bavarian maidens, daughters of this aged stream, were gaping in astonishment at this unwonted spectacle.

Again—"A boat! a boat! haste to the ferry!"—the lagging carriages, with the suite, have come up to the other bank, and find that their leader has crossed the Rubicon. The ferry-men having deposited our Queen upon *terra firma*, pushed back the boat to the other side, and thus the suite were landed. They did not, however, come up with the Queen, who had already arrived at Rosbrun, and changed horses, and was instantly off for Würzburg; and as her Majesty crossed the fine old bridge, with its quaint figures perched upon the stone pedestals, there was just sufficient light to see the towers of the *festung*. Her Majesty was received at the fortified gates of the town by a guard of honour, headed by the King's third son, the Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the King himself being at Munich, where he is unfortunately detained by important business, which prevents him from leaving his capital. His Majesty, however, deputed his son to receive our Sovereign, who was conducted to the King's splendid palace; and shortly after her arrival a sumptuous repast was served in the banqueting-hall of the fine baronial castle. In the evening the Queen received Lord Leveson, who has been staying here since Sunday, and also several Bavarian officers of distinction.

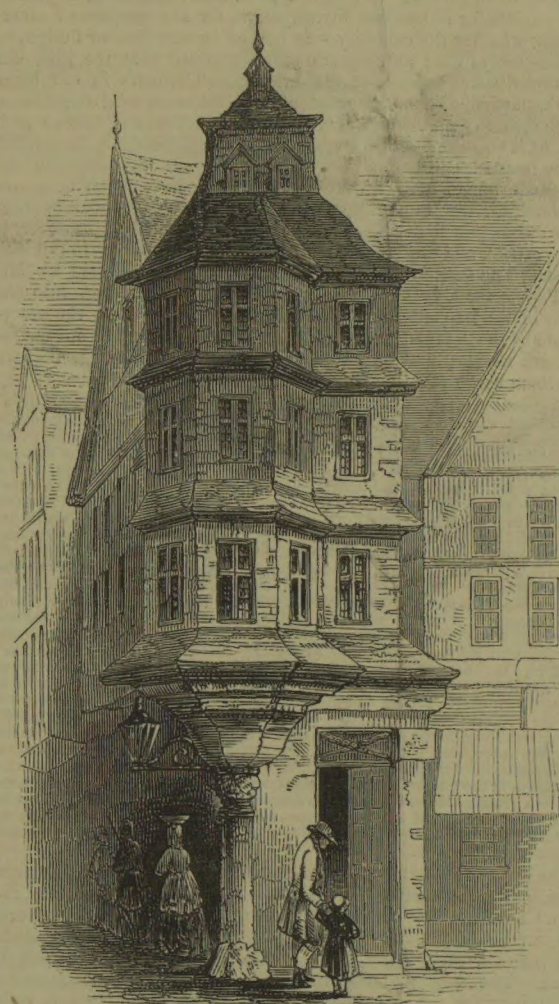
The entrance to Würzburg is very striking. The road, which steals along the ridge of a high hill, but enclosed for some distance by high banks, suddenly breaks out and discloses the valley of the Maine, the river, now reduced to a somewhat shallow stream, stealing along at the foot of mountains on either side, and the fine old city of Würzburg, with spires and towers in multitudes rising above its mass of houses; and the Palace of the King of Bavaria rising high on the right of the landscape, and looking down on the whole from the craggy eminence at the summit of which it is built. Our artist has sketched this interesting scene, with the quaint old bridge; the palace, with the Royal standard waving from one of its towers; and flags floating from various other edifices, to welcome the Royal visitors.

On Tuesday morning, (the 19th) at four o'clock, her Majesty left Würzburg for Coburg. Although her Majesty paid but a flying visit to Würzburg, she saw the Cathedral, the Julius Hospital, the Hifthanger Church, &c.

The Royal party arrived at Coburg on Tuesday evening (the 19th), about half-past four. Immense crowds (comprising an extraordinary number of strangers) proceeded from Coburg in the direction of the Bamberg-road, in order to meet the Royal visitor. At that end of the town a magnificent triumphal arch had been raised, and profusely decked with evergreens and flowers, amidst which appeared the simple but significant word *willkommen* (welcome). From this arch to the town gate, a distance of nearly 300 yards, extended a row of garlands, attached at intervals to temporary posts, decked with streamers and covered with fir boughs. The gate itself, a fine old piece of architecture, was decked out with English, Belgian, and Coburg flags and banners. From the tower of this gate, a magnificent view of the town and environs is obtained. An avenue of trees on the Bamberg side conceals the principal gate of Coburg in that direction until the road takes a gentle curve just opposite the Roman Catholic Church (a poor barn-like building, which, as well as the clergyman's residence, was, however, tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens), and at once opens a full view of the noble tower of the Cathedral, the city gates, the spires of two or three churches,



THE QUEEN CROSSING THE MAINE, AT LANGFORT, BAVARIA



LUTHER'S HOUSE, AT FRANKFURT.

and a very pretty tract of country on the right. On the left, just before entering the town, is a picturesque height, crowned by summer-houses and gardens, and immediately below it stand the noble mansions of Herr von Levenfels, of Herr von Lutz, of Herr von Paubel, and of Mr. Banner, an Englishman, who has been a resident of Coburg during the last two years. All these mansions displayed the English and Coburg flags and were very tastefully decorated, particularly the handsome dwelling of the last-named gentleman, which was ornamented with the richest and rarest flowers, with several gorgeous banners, with a transparency of the Royal Arms of England, and with the motto of "God save the Queen." This fine mansion attracted her Majesty's particular attention.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the town, accompanied in the Royal carriage by the King and Queen of the Belgians, by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha on horseback, and by all the authorities, and proceeded, amidst the thunder of the artillery in the fortress, up the Ketschen Strasse to the grand Market-place, one side of which is nearly occupied by the Town Hall, from the roof and windows of which about fifty flags were gallily flying. The Royal equipage and procession then proceeded, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a dense crowd, and amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the thronged windows, to the Ducal Palace, which is apparently of modern construction, and which faces a magnificent square, nearly opposite the new theatre. After a short delay, and an affectionate interview with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Queen and suite proceeded to the summer Palace of Rosenau, where Prince Albert was born, and which is situated about four miles from the town, on a delightful little eminence, sufficiently high to command a pleasing prospect, and sufficiently low to be sheltered by more commanding heights covered with shady trees. It is rather a small semi-castellated building, and is situated in a very pretty retired spot. A long alley of shady trees leads to it from one of the suburbs of Coburg, and just outside the private ground is a sort of tea-garden (a favourite place for the townspeople), in the house attached to which Colonel Wyde and some other of the Queen's suite were lodged.

The journey from Würzburg to Coburg, except that the weather was not quite propitious, was not the least interesting part of the whole tour. There was much that was new in the scenery, the little incidents of the journey, and the picturesque costumes of the people. Bamberg, through which the route lay, was full of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who gave the Queen a hearty reception during the few minutes she remained in the town. The distance from Bamberg to Coburg is about 28 miles, through a fertile and populous country. After passing Zapfendorf the road runs along the bank of the Maine—a river presenting, at some points, scenery scarcely inferior to that on Rhine—and passes Staffelberg—a hill of remarkable form and commanding aspect. On the other side of the road rises a height, on which stands the Palace of Prince Maximilian of Baravia, which was formerly the convent of Banz. Passing Lichtenfels—a town of some importance—the frontier of Bavaria and the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg is soon reached.

As soon as her Majesty and Royal Consort entered the Coburg territory, near Lichtenfels, they were met by his Excellency Herr von Alvensleben, who congratulated the illustrious visitors in the name of his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In Obersielemann (where a triumphal arch was also erected) her Majesty was also addressed by the Head Minister of State *ad interim*, by the chief judges, the authorities of the Representative Chambers, and by other official personages, to whom a gracious answer was returned. A great number of peasantry had also assembled at the latter place, and they cheered most enthusiastically.

At Ketschendorf, where there is also a Ducal summer residence (situated about two miles from the town), the Royal visitors were met by the Reigning Duke and the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the interview was, as might be expected, a very affectionate one. His Serene Highness the Reigning Duke bears a strong resemblance to his Royal brother, Prince Albert, and is aged about twenty-eight. At the last-named place, the two Queens and their Royal husbands entered an open carriage, preceded by the Master of the Horse, the Post-office authorities, twelve postillions, and the Ducal huntsmen in brilliant costumes. The Reigning Duke rode alongside of the Royal carriage, closely followed by his military staff.

Our artist has engraved the highly-picturesque scene of the *entrée* of her Majesty and suite, upon the front page of our present Number.

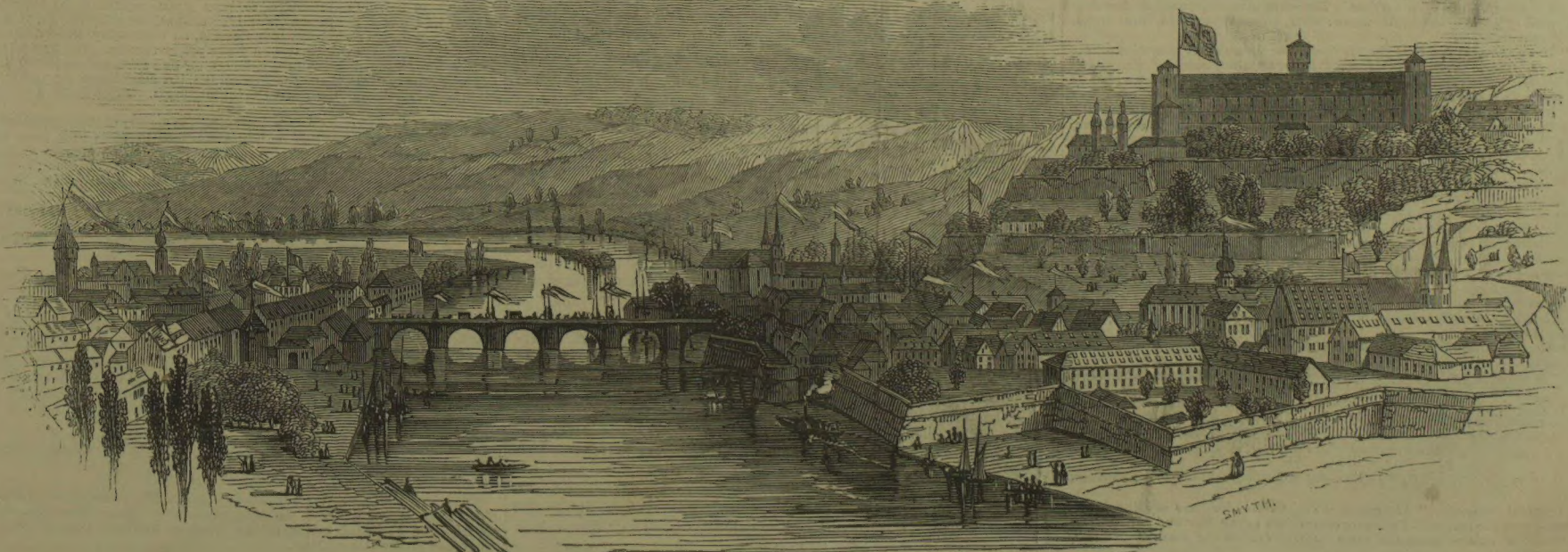
As soon as the Queen of England reached the triumphal arch, before the principal gate of the town already referred to, she was received by Court-Councillor Bergner, and briefly addressed by him in the name of all the citizens. This gentleman was accompanied by all the local authorities, by several deputies from the various trades, and by a number of handsome young females selected for the occasion, two of whom presented a poem to her Majesty, in commemoration of her auspicious visit. On their arrival at the Market-place, her Britannic Majesty, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and Prince Albert, were warmly congratulated by the Court chaplains, and the Protestant and Catholic clergy of the town.

The engraving at page 136, shows the Government House, with its gay floral decorations. Upon the opposite page is engraved Ehrenburg, the town palace of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the King of the Belgians, Lord Aberdeen (who looks very well), and others of the Royal suite, visited the fortress, which is constructed on a hill overlooking the town. This fortress, poetically designated the Crown of Franconia, is very ancient—its origin being traced by Hön, the Coburg chronicler, to the fourth century. It is a very extensive pile, discernible at a great distance, from the evergreen mountain woods of Thuringia, from the river Maine, and from the valley of the Itz, and possesses numerous bastions, watch-towers, balconies, and walled-in terraces. Within it are establishments of a penal and charitable nature.

In the evening the Royal guests and the Ducal Court visited the theatre, which

(Continued on page 136.)



WÜRZBURG.—THE ROYAL PALACE.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received several Sketches from our Artists at COBURG, though not in time for engraving in our present Number, with due regard to the picturesque beauty, and interesting character of the subjects. They will, therefore, appear next week, with several Views in the DUCHY OF GOTH, &c. &c.

We have the satisfaction to learn from our Correspondent, that HER MAJESTY and the DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA have been pleased to express their entire approbation of the accuracy of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ROYAL TOUR AND VISIT which have already appeared in our Journal. This gratifying communication has been made to our Correspondent by the courtesy of Mr. G. E. Anson, Private Secretary to His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.

We are enabled to add, that no other Artists, besides those connected with our Journal, have been present on the occasion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 31.—15th Sunday after Trinity.—St. Sebastian taken, 1813.
MONDAY, September 1.—St. Giles.—Partridge Shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666, O. S.—Holiday at Bank, Customs, and Excise.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Cromwell died, 1658.
THURSDAY, 4.—Disturbances at Oxford, 1830.
FRIDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.—Bishop Bonner died, 1559.
SATURDAY, 6.—Shakespeare's Jubilee at Stratford, 1769.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the week ending September 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	1 45 2 2 2 18 2 7 2 51 3 7 3 23 3 39 3 55 4 12 4 31 4 46				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. P." Southampton.—The "Grand Dictionnaire," by Professors Fleming and Tibbins, is published in two large quarto volumes, price 30s. each; printed by Didot Freres, in Paris, and to be had, by order, of any London bookseller.
"W. H." King street, Covent-garden.—Marriages are solemnised according to the rites of the Church of England, after the publication of banns; by license, that is, dispensation from the obligation to publish banns; and by special license, to marry at any convenient time or place. Marriages may also be solemnised on production of the registrar's certificate, under the provisions of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 85, in like manner as after publication of banns.

"J. X. W." Somers-town.—If there be neither agreement nor witness, B will not be liable.

"E. H. N." Sunderland, will perceive, on reference, that in our Vol. 2, in place of folio 81 is misprinted 91, and 136 instead of 146. All the back numbers are in print.

"J. B." Manchester, had better take the advice of the "two respectable attorneys."

"C. S. P."—We have not room.

"W. L."—"Hood's Magazine" is continued, avowedly, under the editorship of Mr. C. Rowcroft. Mr. C. Kean is on his passage to the United States. Fan.—We cannot clear up the doubts of our correspondent.

"S. T." Boston.—"Upwards of 3000" is synonymous with over, above, or more than, 3000, though near that number.

"Seaford" should consult the "Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars." "Leaguers"—Certainly not.

"Clotilde."—The Church Missionary Society is under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and its operations are very extensive and beneficial. In 1842-3 there was collected for this purpose £115,000, a sum "unprecedented as a contribution within a single year in the history of any other Protestant religious society."

"L. A. A." Walthamstow.—A navy agent would, probably, give the required information.

"A. C. B."—The Lines or "Supplication," though excellent in feeling, have not sufficient poetical merit for our columns.

"Sam Snap," Dublin.—The "Illustrated New Testament" is in active preparation.

"A Non-Subscriber," Stamford, should apply to an intelligent music-seller.

"W. H. B." Bungay.—Address Mr. Hastings, Publisher, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.

"A Subscriber."—The charge of 6d. each for our Census Supplements, and for other supplements, not stated to be "gratis," is correct.

"X. Y. Z."—The entire expense of obtaining a grant of arms is £77 10s. The Kings of Arms would grant the coat of arms, if it did not trench on any ensigns already legalised, or, at all events, they would add but a trifling difference.

"Chevron."—The motto of the Tiche family (one of the first respectability in Ireland) is "Summun nec metum diem nec opem." The literal translation—"May I neither fear nor desire the last day."

"J. M. N." Limerick.—Whenever the designation of Lieutenant is prefixed to the names of masters or mates in the navy it must be simply by courtesy, as no master or mate has a lieutenant's commission.

"A. B. Z." Chester.—The "Encyclopedia of Agriculture," published by Messrs. Longman and Co., is a copious and accredited work.

"Z. L. Q." Donalins.—A servant cannot be considered as an apprentice, unless he has signed an indenture.

"A Salop Subscriber."—The Treatise on Vegetable Physiology, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge," is a sound work. The centre arch of London Bridge is 152 feet span. Our correspondent is thanked for his good intentions.

"Aris."—"Taxidermy" (Longman), is a complete work of its class.

"M." Islington.—"A Companion to Euclid," and the "Figures of Euclid," by the Rev. J. Edwards, King's College, London, published by Parker, West Strand.

"M. B." Southampton.—Pic-nic, or more properly Pique nique (French), is a repast, towards the expense of which each partaker pays his share.

"G. A. W."—We consider the refusal to be unjustifiable.

"M. A. S." Sheffield.—"First Lessons in Astronomy and in Botany," (Parker, West Strand.)

"St. Helens."—We are not cognisant of the "solidity" of the establishment in question.

"An Aspirant," Spilsby.—"Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess," lately published.

"A Constant Reader."—In the Instructions for the Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, in the "Prayer Book," it is enjoined that intending communicants should signify their names, at least, "some time the day before."

"An Old Subscriber."—If A. and B. jointly take a house on lease, and, before it expires, A. wishes to leave the same, he can only get quit of the responsibility by the consent of the landlord and the remaining tenant, B.

"R. G." Newcastle.—The Governor-General of Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., is Lord Metcalfe.

"C. B."—We do not understand the question as to the laws of Backgammon.

"P. L."—Bailey, in the eighth edition of his "Dictionary," gives the derivation of Lukewarm, Law, Teut Warmish, and Warm. Ash states the derivation to be uncertain.

"K. H." Tenterden.—The term "normal" formerly meant simply perpendicular. (See the Dictionaries of Bailey, Martin, and Ash.) It is now generally used to mean a perpendicular drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface. The word has been used by the educationists of the day in another sense: thus, normal education is the training of schoolmasters.

"A." Hampshire, is thanked for his "critique" on our explanation of the Printers' Weigh-goose, taken from "Bailey's Dictionary of Printing." On referring to "Bailey's Dictionary," eighth edition, 1737; we find it explained as "an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter," which period corresponds better with the season of the way-goose, or stubble geese. The time of such feasts has, however, since Bailey's time, been changed to June and July.

"C. M. P."—The Tuscan coin of two crazie is about equal to five farthings English.

"Locomotive," and "F. P." Silborne, are thanked for their communication of suggestions for the prevention of railway accidents; which, however, we have not space for in our crowded columns.

"D. C." Fakenham.—We thank our correspondent for his suggestion, but there seems to be some doubt about the authenticity of the statement to which he alludes.

We have not room for the "Lines by M. W. C." or the "Song by P. L."

"Z. X."—The copyright in question has been presented to the publication for cheap re-issue. The second question may be answered in the negative.

"A Subscriber," Westerham.—The cartoon referred to has not been engraved in our journal.

"A Subscriber from the First."—Tools for engraving on wood may be purchased of Mr. Buck, or Mr. Fenn, Newgate-street.

"Eda" is thanked for the suggestion, but original subjects are too abundant.

"H. W. D."—Next week.

"X. Y. Z."—"Lines," ineligible.

"A Constant Reader" is recommended to consult the "Post Office Directory" for the information as to the American packets, postage, &c.

"A. Z."—A will in the hand-writing of the testator, if properly attested, will be valid.

"H. D." Exeter.—Bartlett's "Italian and English Dictionary" is a standard work.

"An Original Subscriber," Gloucester.—The Carlsbad waters are considered efficacious in the removal of chronic complaints in the liver and kidneys.

"Three Swiss Readers" may find some information on the mean duration of life in our edition of the Census of 1841.

"A Pawnbroker," Liverpool.—Our Journal is published in Parts, as usual, and back Numbers may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"G. H."—"Dr. Lindley's School Botany" is a standard work; as are also "The Naturalist's Library" and "Mrs. Lee's Elements of Natural History."
"S." and "M."—The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge.
"H. G."—"Howitt's Rural and Social Life of Germany," probably, gives some details of its schools.
"J. R."—Wigton.—The name of Cerito is pronounced Cherryto.
"A Constant Reader."—Carlotta Grisi, the danseuse, and Ernesta Grisi, the contralto, are both cousins of Giulia Grisi.
"An Inhabitant of Hastings."—We think not.
"W. F. M. R."—Under consideration.
INELIGIBLE.—"Lines to Sybil," "The Dream, by J. G.," "A Father's Thoughts," "The Toast," &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845.

Of all the various and useful institutions which the people of the British Empire enjoy, there is not one which is more in accordance with common sense, more conducive to security of the person, and more consonant with the true interests of society generally, than that of the "Coroner's Inquest." Hitherto, the investigations of the Coroner's Court have been confined to fatal disasters affecting the person of the subject; and the experience of all who have paid attention to the working of the system, will, we have no doubt, bear us out in the statement that those inquiries are usually attended with the most advantageous results to the public weal. It is not necessary to enlarge upon these; they are self-evident, and do not require to be specially indicated. Our object, then, in referring to the subject on the present occasion, is not to dilate upon the manifest and admitted benefits that flow from the system, but to direct public attention to an application of the principle of the "Coroner's Quest" which has been recently made in the City of London; and which, developing as it does the advantages of that system, ought, we would suggest, to be adopted universally throughout the empire.

The loss of property by fire, it will be freely admitted, is just as fit a subject for immediate investigation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the calamity was caused by accident or design, as sudden loss of life; and we are only surprised that the idea did not occur before to some of the intelligent Coroners in our large towns, particularly as our criminal code takes especial cognizance of the crime of malicious burning, under the name of arson; and, also, as it was the Coroner's practice, in the olden time—according to the learned gentleman to whose proceeding we advert in the present instance, and to whom we gladly acknowledge ourselves indebted for the information—to inquire into all burnings that occurred in his district. This "good old practice," however, is now revived, and we trust it will not again be suffered to fall into disuse. The occasion to which we refer is the inquest held by Mr. W. Payne, the City Coroner, in the course of last week, into the cause of the late extensive fire in Aldermanbury; and the observations of the learned gentleman, on entering upon the investigation, are so just, and so explanatory of the proceeding, that we give them as we find them reported in a morning paper:—

The Coroner, on taking his seat, said, he would take the liberty of stating, as the present was rather a novel proceeding, why he had called them together. Later, the number of fires in London had greatly increased, and, when they took into consideration that nothing was so fearful as fire, they would be of opinion, with him, that when they had the power to inquire into the causes of such fires, nothing could be more important to the public at large than that the cause should be closely investigated. The ancient authorities showed, that in olden times it was the practice of the Coroner to inquire into all burnings within his district, and that power still belonging to the Coroner, although fallen into desuetude, he thought they would be of opinion, with him, that it was most important that it should again be brought into force. In Horne's "Mirror of Justice" the duties of the Coroner were clearly laid down, and among those duties the Coroner was to inquire of all burnings, whether they were caused by felony or mischance. If they were of opinion that they had been set on fire with a felonious intent, then it was their duty to inquire and ascertain who the party was who was guilty of that felony. It was clear, therefore, in the olden time, that part of the Coroner's duty was to inquire into all burnings; and he need not say how necessary it was to revive it at the present time. No one had the power to inquire into the causes of a fire—not even a magistrate, unless a party was in custody charged with causing it. The persons living in the neighbourhood of a fire were always most anxious to know how it occurred, and he thought the public would think that he had done no more than his duty in causing a jury to be summoned to inquire into the circumstances of the late fire, who also might, by any suggestion thrown out, prevent, in a great measure, fires being so numerous. He had directed a number of persons to be summoned to give evidence as to the cause of the recent fire in Aldermanbury, so that they might come to a proper verdict, whether it was caused by accident or otherwise.

The report further goes on to state that "after a most patient investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the Jury returned a verdict that 'The fire was caused by accident.'" Here, then, a precedent is established; and if the public are alive to their own interest, they will take care that it shall be acted upon in future. The frequent occurrence of destructive and extensive fires in many of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, calls loudly for these investigations; and, for our own part, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt that if inquests had immediately followed upon the earlier fires, which within the last few years have destroyed so vast an amount of property—in Liverpool, for instance—many of the recent instances of burning which have taken place in that town would not have occurred.

On a late occasion, we adverted to the disorders in Syria, occasioned by the cruel conduct of the semi-barbarous tribes of the Druses and Maronites towards each other; and pointed out the reasons why we deemed the Government of England was called upon by justice and humanity to interfere in the Ottoman rule of that distracted province. Since then, accounts have reached this country from Constantinople, which indicate a state of matters respecting the "Syrian Question" at the Porte, that is far from promising a settlement of the evils to which that unhappy country is a prey. Renewed discussions and fresh proposals have taken place between the Representatives of the Great Powers and the Ottoman Ministers, and the only result which is said to be arrived at, is, the obstinate refusal on the part of the Porte to admit of a territorial division, for the purposes of Government, of Mount Lebanon, between the Druses and the Maronites. Thus, from some cause or other (we do not wish to impute guilt to any of the parties who have to deal with the question), the Turkish Government has been permitted to set at naught the only feasible arrangement which the most competent parties could devise for the pacification and good government of Syria; and our Ambassador, instead of being instructed to use the only argument that will prevail with the Porte—viz., a peremptory demand for the immediate execution of the plan of Government agreed to between the Five Powers and the Turkish authorities, is suffered to waste time in discussing fresh proposals, which lead to nothing. Of what avail is it that British ships and troops fought successfully for the restoration of Syria to Turkey, if that restoration brings with it a rule as bad in every respect as that of Mehmet Ali, whom we expelled? Why should we have interfered, if it was not to effect some good? Our conduct in the whole affair is unsatisfactory and inexplicable; and, as far as the Syrians themselves are concerned, is calculated to draw down their bitterest execrations on the British name.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EGHAM RACES—TUESDAY.

Match of 50 sovs each, p.p. catch weights, both aged, with a whip added by Sir Felix Booth, Bart.; two miles.—Mr. Greville's Trump received from Mr. Whitehurst's Eleanor.

The New and Old Windsor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.
Lord Rosslyn's ch g Eleri, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb .. (Mann) 1
Mr. Thompson's Anna Perenna, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb .. 2
The Gold Cup, of 130 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each.
Lord G. Bentinck's John o' Gaunt, aged .. (H. Bell) 1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 5 yrs .. 2
The Plate of 50 sovs, given by the Members for the Western Division of the County of Surrey, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.
Lord Glamis's Satyr, 4 yrs .. (H. Bell) 1
Sir S. Spry's Subduer, 5 yrs .. 2
The Rannymede Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.
Mr. S. Scott's Flatfish, 3 yrs .. (Mann) 1
Mr. Woodfield's b c Velox, 3 yrs .. 2

WEDNESDAY.

Fashion was not wanting to give eclat to the "grand day," the following noblemen and gentlemen having honoured the ground with their presence:—The Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Rosslyn, Lord George Bentinck, Lord James Fitzroy, Lord Glamis, Lord Paget, Count Bathany, Sir Felix Booth, Bart., Hon. Francis Villiers, Hon. C. Forester, Colonel Knox, Hon. Captain Boyle, Captain Martyn, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Bastard, Captain Vyse, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Jaques, besides many others eminent in the fashionable and sporting world.

The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.
Lord G. Bentinck's b h The Devil-to-Pay, (80 sovs) (W. Abdale) 1
Count Bathany's g m Alice Grey .. 2
Mr. Death's Isleworth .. 3

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 26 sovs each.
Count Bathany's Pergula .. (Chapple) 1
Mr. Coleman's The Devil-among-the-Tailors .. 2
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine-apple .. 3

The Amateur Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.
Count Bathany's Master Stepney, 3 yrs .. (Owner) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Coal Black Rose, 4 yrs .. 2
Lord Glamis's Miss Robinson (late Crocus), 5 yrs .. 3

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs
Duke of Richmond's b f Plc Nic, 3 yrs .. (W. Abdale) 1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 5 yrs .. 2
Lord G. Bentinck's John o' Gaunt, aged .. 3

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, catch weights. Gentlemen riders.
Mr. Greville's Trump, aged .. (Mr. Rolt) 1
Mr. Greville's Strike-a-light, aged .. 2
Mr. Hesketh's Canteen, aged .. 3

The Fern-hill Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.
Mr. Brettell's b m Woodbine (h b), aged .. (Lord Glamis) 1
Mr. Whitehurst's Eleanor (h b), aged .. 2
Mr. Sait's br m Kiss-me-now, aged .. 3

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting on the St. Leger was exceedingly brisk, and, looking at the effect produced, not less brisk than important. The York running, from the dreadful state of the ground, is calculated to lead one astray as to the actual merits of the horses, some of whom, we imagine, still show in more favourable colours at Doncaster; still looking at it on paper, and believing that Lord George Bentinck, who has become one of Miss Sarah's staunchest supporters, to be the best judge whether Miss Elis was in her form or not, we must admit that the appearance of the former as first favourite, was perfectly "correct;" she has been backed to win a great stake. Weatherbit, as a natural result of Miss Elis's defeat, fell back to 8 to 1 at the moment, but rallied this afternoon, and left off decidedly in good odour. The Baron, Midlothian, and Duc an Durras were also in favour, and a few fifties were laid out on Mentor, the Merry Monarch, and the Red Robin, but without giving us reason to expect that their supporters will have much the best of it this day week. Old England has no friends and Ould Ireland very few; the Pacha, Wood Pigeon, and Fitz-Allen, are but in small demand, and Annandale none at all.

ST. LEGER.	ST. LEGER.	ST. LEGER.
4 to 1 agst J. Day's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Red Robin	35 to 1 agst Duc an Durras
7 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	16 to 1 agst Pacha	40 to 1 agst Kedge (t)
7 to 2 agst Major Yarburgh's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst The Pacha	40 to 1 agst Connaught
5 to 1 agst Miss Sarah (t)	22 to 1 agst The Baron	
5 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	25 to 1 agst Ould Ireland	40 to 1 agst Idas (t)
10 to 1 agst Mentor	27 to 1 agst Worthless	40 to 1 agst Annandale
10 to 1 agst The Merry Monarch	28 to 1 agst Midlothian	50 to 1 agst Clear-the-Way
13 to 1 agst Old England (t)	30 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen (t)	1000 to 10 agst June (t)
	30 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon	1000 to 10 agst Chertsey (t)

DEBUT.

THURSDAY.—A glance at Monday's betting will show that the betting this afternoon had very little influence on the prices. It was extremely flat, the only horses in any demand being Miss Sarah, Weatherbit, Mentor, the Merry Monarch, and Duc an Durras, the first two and the last in good quarters, the others only with small parties; and, with several resolute, well-informed opponents, an attempt was made to talk Clear-the-Way into the market, but the folks will not have him. We subjoin the average prices of most of the favourites, omitting such as were not mentioned at "quoteably."

ST. LEGER.	ST. LEGER.	ST. LEGER.
2 to 1 on the field agst two (t)	12 to 1 agst The Merry Mo-	30 to 1 agst Mid Lothian (t)
3 to 1 agst Major Yarburgh's two	15 to 1 agst Pacha	40 to 1 agst Idas
7 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	16 to 1 agst Red Robin	45 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
9 to 2 agst Miss Sarah	20 to 1 agst The Pacha	65 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt (t)
5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	25 to 1 agst Ould Ireland	65 to 1 agst Chertsey
9 to 1 agst Mentor	28 to 1 agst Duc an Durras	65 to 1 agst Clear-the-Way (t)

Wood Pigeon is declared not to start.

AQUATICS.

ROYAL ACADEMY BOAT RACE.—The gentlemen of this highly respectable Club rowed a pair-oared race on Tuesday evening, from Battersea to Putney, for a pair of silver cups, which were won by Messrs. Atkinson and Woodcock.

The Oriel Club match occurred at about the same time, and nearly over the same course, the start being at Battersea, but the race extending to Hammer-smith. The prize was a pair of gold oars, and was gained by Messrs. Dodd and Botterell.

RICHMOND ROYAL REGATTA.—Eighteen free watermen of Richmond contended on Tuesday for a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by the ladies and gentlemen residing in the vicinity. The match was in honour of Prince Albert's natal day, and the exceeding fineness of the weather, and the prospect of good sport, induced a very large assemblage of highly respectable persons both on the shore and river. The race was won by Richard Messam and Thomas Ellard.

COWES REGATTA.—On Saturday last, Earl Fitzhardinge gave a cup, which was contended for by the following yachts:—Capt. Claxton's (R.N.) *Jill*, 19 tons; Mr. Milner Gibson's *Seafarer*, 35 tons; Mr. Fonblanque's *Ariel*, 29 tons; Hon. Augustus Berkeley's *St. Margaret*, 31 tons. The course was from Cowes Roads, round the Nab Light to the Brambles, round the light ship off Calshot, the Lepe-buoy, back to a flag-vessel in the Cowes Roads. The *Jill* and *Seafarer* represented the iron trade, and the *Ariel* and *St. Margaret* the wooden walls. It was a handicap race, the *Seafarer* giving thirteen minutes to the *Ariel*, eleven to the *St. Margaret*, and five to the *Jill*. The yachts arrived at the winning vessel in the following order:—*Jill*, 29 minutes after four o'clock; *Seafarer*, 36½ minutes after four; *Ariel*, 41 minutes after four; *St. Margaret*, 49 minutes after four; the *Jill* thus winning by 6½ minutes, independent of the time allowed in the handicap. The noble giver of the cup accompanied the yachts in his own vessel, the *Imogene*, on board of which were Lord George and William Lennox, and Delme Radcliffe, Esq. The Duke of Beaufort in the *Intrepid*, and the Marquis of Conyngham in the *Flower of Yarrow*, also accompanied the yachts.

MARAZON REGATTA.—There is to be a great regatta in the beautiful Bay of Cornwall, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Trevelyan, M.R. Y.C., called the Marazion and Mount Bay Regatta, on Wednesday, the 3rd of September next, when there will be about a dozen prizes ran for. The first prize, i.e., Trenow Cup, value of 50 guineas, to be ran for by yachts not exceeding 40 tons, and four prizes of less value for lesser yachts. A fine chance for yachts of the south coast to visit the Bay and its beautiful Mount. There is also a purse of 10 guineas for six-oared gigs.

DEPTFORD REGATTA.—A match, possessing the novelty of the competitors being very aged men, or at any rate far more advanced in years than those who are generally to be found on the list of wagemen, came off on Monday at Deptford, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the residents of the vicinity. The contest was in five heats, with six pairs of sculls, and was exceedingly attractive. The prize was gained by John Bear, aged fifty-four.

THE NAUTILUS (STANGATE) OARS MATCH.—The gentlemen of this club rowed, on Monday evening, for a pair of gold oars, subscribed for by the members. The distance was from Battersea to Hammer-smith-bridge, and four boats started. Messrs. Dyett and Ford were the winners.

CRICKET.—The match between Seven Gentlemen of Nottingham with Four Players v. Eleven Players of Nottingham, was played last week upon Clark's Trent-bridge Ground. It had been arranged that it should be a match of one innings. The ground was well and fashionably attended. Slow bowling has, in this case, gained another victory, for Clark carried off nine wickets, notwithstanding those against whom he bowled are in the constant habit of standing before him. The following was the score—Gentlemen, 111; Players, 125.

The match between the Marylebone Club and Ground v. County of Hants, with Box, Pilch, and Martin—two elevens—terminated in favour of the Marylebone Club, by 138 runs.

The match between the Marylebone Club and ground v. the Western Counties, with Box, Pilch, and A. Mynn, Esq., was won by the Western Counties in one innings by 95 runs.

ELECTION FOR LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—Mr. Baillie, younger, of Polkemmet the Conservative candidate, has been elected, without opposition, member for the county of Linlithgow, in the room of the Hon. Charles Hope, now Governor of the Isle of Man.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST NEWS OF HER MAJESTY.

(From our own Correspondent).

COBURG, August 24.

The theatre opened last night for the performance of a German drama. The piece selected was Schiller's "Bride of Messina"—written as an experiment. It is an attempt to construct a tragedy on the model of that of the Greeks. The form is strictly adhered to, except in a few changes of scene, and the play is beautiful as a composition; but, as an acting drama, it has defects that quite outweigh its literary merit. In the first place, the story is repulsive in its nature to modern feelings and ideas. It depicts the hatred of two brothers, who are mutually enamoured of a beautiful girl—*Beatrice*. She proves to be their sister, brought up in secret by their mother, in consequence of a dream that a daughter of the Royal House of Messina would bring ruin and destruction on the princely line. The means taken to prevent the catastrophe only tend to hasten it. In ignorance of her birth, both the brothers conceive a passion for her. At the opening of the drama their mother effects a reconciliation between them, and old hatreds are forgotten. The complication of the plot is admirably kept up till the fatal revelation is made; then the old enmity breaks forth afresh, more intense from the addition of jealousy and revenge: one brother falls by his brother's hand, the survivor destroys himself, and *Beatrice* dies broken-hearted.

It is as dark a tale of woe as ancient tragedy ever wrought from the elements of human blindness and mortal passion, borne on by that invisible and inevitable power, which, under the name of Fate, or Destiny, the Greeks believed hung for ever over certain families; the doom that is seen impending over the House of *Œdipus*, is reproduced in the "Bride of Messina;" but with this disadvantage—to a Greek audience the belief in that destiny was almost a part of its creed, and their minds were prepared for the events; the hideous incidents shadowed forth, were rather calamities than crimes, and awe and pity—a kind of "sacred horror"—were the emotions produced. The moderns have no such belief, or rather, superstition; they must be imbued with the feeling, as a key to the plot, and that is very ineffectually done by a narrative. But the great defect of the "Bride of Messina," is the subject that is constantly suggested to the mind throughout the play. Nothing can redeem it from repulsiveness. Setting these considerations aside, the drama is well constructed; the mother, the two brothers, and *Beatrice*, the "direful spring of woes unnumbered," are strongly contrasted; the chorus is represented by the armed retainers of the brothers. The poetry is partly blank verse, but long passages in rhyme are also introduced. Such a play requires music, and the "Bride of Messina," with the choruses arranged like those of "Antigone," might be successful; as a spoken drama, never. The mere sound of thirty or forty voices speaking together in "stage" tones, fine moral maxims, or sage warnings, has an effect the very opposite of grand or pathetic. Music would throw its charm over all this, and preserve, in skilful hands, every variety of expression. Schiller's choruses, arranged by a Mendelssohn, would form a great work.

The drama was "cast" on the present occasion with all the strength of the tragic company of the theatre. *Isabella of Messina*, the mother of the two Princes, was especially well played by a Madame Schroeder-Gerlach. There are fine bursts of dramatic power in the piece, and some effective situations; but, as a whole, the effect is heavy. It has been determined to display to her Majesty—all the resources of the theatre; the first night the Queen attended, an opera was played—"The Huguenots;" last night, a tragedy; to-morrow, a comedy is to be given.

The theatre itself is small and elegant; the Royal box is very large, and is the centre of the dress circle—a far better place than in our overgrown houses. There are no private boxes, all is open and free; and they are so constructed as to require no pillars or supports in front—an immense advantage, both as to the appearance of the interior and the comfort of the audience.

Her Majesty took refreshment in the box during the evening, according to the custom here. On the return of the Royal party, the carriages were escorted by horsemen with lighted torches.

To-day her Majesty attended Divine Service in the Church of St. Maurice, which may be called the Cathedral. It is a building of considerable size; the interior as plain and simple as possible, and, after seeing the gorgeous churches of Flanders and Cologne, appears cold and bare. But it is appropriated to a form of worship less ceremonial. The place of the altar is occupied by a large tomb, or monument, of three of the Dukes of Coburg (brothers), whose statues are placed at the base, in a kneeling attitude, with hands joined in prayer; they are as large as life, elaborately carved in marble, and coloured according to the taste of the time. The rest of the monument is rich with carvings of Scripture scenes, some of them very spirited; it is very lofty, and from its form and position might easily be mistaken for the altar itself. It has been rent and shattered by a stroke of lightning, but all the figures are perfect. Before it stands the Communion Table. The body of the church is fitted up with seats, but there are no pews; the galleries, of which there are two, one above the other, are occupied by the men; the women sit in the body of the church. The Royal pew is at the chancel end of the gallery, to the right of the Communion Table; it is enclosed with glass windows, and is a somewhat large apartment. The reading desk is below it in the centre of the church, and the pulpit directly opposite.

The church was crowded in every part; the chancel was occupied by the girls' schools, in the same pretty costume they wore at the *fête* already described—white, with green wreaths and garlands in their hair. As the bright sun gleamed down on them from the lofty windows, the effect was exceedingly picturesque.

Her Majesty was received at the door of the church by the clergymen in their robes, who preceded her to the foot of the stairs leading to the Royal pew. The Princess of Coburg, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert, were also present. The Lutheran service is very simple; it opens with a few verses, chanted by the minister standing at the Communion Table, with responses from the choir; a hymn sung by all the congregation follows; portions of Scripture are read, another hymn, a short prayer or address, and then the sermon; the congregation is dismissed with a blessing from the Communion Table. On the present occasion a *Te Deum* was sung in addition to the musical part of the service; it was not the *Te Deum* of our service, but a rhymed hymn, the music composed by Schicht. It was given by the choir alone, supported by the brass instruments of the military band; the effect was magnificent; nothing could exceed in grandeur the combination of sound in this song of praise, which rolled through the church in one rich wane of melody. It opened with a chorus to the words—

Kneeling to thee, in thankfulness and joy,
Great Lord of Hosts, thy servants sing thy praise.

At the tenth line was taken up as a *terzet*, admirably sung; and concluded with the full chorus again in the "Hallelujah." The singing, in which the congregation joined, exhibited the advantage of musical training among the many. It was in the usual psalm metres, as in our service, but the time was more marked, and the voices kept better together than in the congregational singing of our churches.

The sermon was one of sound Protestant doctrine, the subject being the necessity for freedom of opinion, and the resting religious belief on the words of Scripture alone. It contained no allusion whatever to matters of worldly interest, or present excitement.

As the observance of outward forms in the celebration of Divine Worship is among us, at present, a question of no slight importance, it may be useful to state that in this, the purely Lutheran Protestant Church, there is nothing like a surplice to be seen, either out of the pulpit or in it; the ministers wear the simple black gown and band, the garb of Geneva. A collection of money is made during the service, as in all Continental churches—which might be deemed an authority for the Offertory; and two tapers stand on the Communion Table, with the vessels for the Sacrament. These may be slight relics of the old ritual; but the service itself differs far more widely from the Mass than our own.

But, whatever change may have been made in religious belief and the form of worship, Lutheranism has not in the slightest degree altered the manners of the people with respect to the observance of the Sabbath: a pious English Churchman would be as much shocked in this cradle of the Protestant Church as in France itself, which is considered the most lax in this particular. Here—at Coburg—all is life and gaiety; the booths erected for the *fête* of the children are filled with people; the

pleasant meadow where they stand is thronged with chatting knots of the peasantry, in their best attire; the showmen are in full activity without and within; the roundabouts are flying in their merriest whirls; the strains of lively music rise on every side, and, in a large saloon, the children, who in the morning attended the church, are waltzing away to a good band, with all the delight of youth and high spirits, under the supervision of their teachers! An extensive trade is being done in the frying of sausages in the open air; and, altogether, it is a complete festival—here an ordinary affair, though in England it might degenerate into riot, and, in the latitude of Edinburgh, would be considered a crying enormity. Such are the differences of country and habits; the same religion has a very different development among different people.

MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.—SIR ROBERT PEEL.—When the debates on the Maynooth Bill were in progress, a county meeting was held in Kerry to afford the gentry and inhabitants of that county an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the measure. The High Sheriff, Christopher Galwey, Esq., a Roman Catholic, presided; and the meeting, comprising several of the principal land proprietors, Protestant and Roman Catholic, were unanimous in approval of the bill. A resolution, thanking Sir Robert Peel for proposing a measure so admirably calculated to promote religious peace in the country, was unanimously adopted. The following is the reply of the Premier, acknowledging the receipt of the address:—"Whitehall, Aug. 6, 1845.—Sir, I have been highly gratified by an address from the county of Kerry, which bears your signature as High Sheriff, and has been placed in my hands by the representative of that county. In acknowledging that address, I beg to assure you that no effort on my part shall be wanting to promote feelings of reciprocal good-will between all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, to inspire them with confidence in the just and equal administration of the law, and to unite them in common sentiments of loyal devotion to our gracious Sovereign, and of zeal for the interest and honour of the country.—I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.—The High Sheriff of the county Kerry."

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, and a most stormy one it proved. After the chairman (R. Bosanquet, Esq.) had congratulated the meeting on the completion of the line to Norwich, and on the prosperous condition of their affairs, the secretary read the report. It stated that a return of £7500 per week would produce a dividend of more than five per cent., and the amount they might confidently rely on receiving from the traffic would be much more. The accounts for the last half year showed a net profit of £21,833, and the directors, therefore, declared a dividend of 3s. per share of £14 16s. The total expenditure on the extension to Brandon had not exceeded the estimate. Among other arrangements, the directors had concluded negotiations with the East and West India Dock Company for a lease of their pepper warehouses, and by a branch railway from Stratford they would thus have a direct communication with the river Thames. The Stratford and Thames Junction line is expected to be completed by the end of November. After several questions had been put to the Chairman, Mr. Scott condemned the management of the railway, which he declared to have been more expensive than any other, and, with the fairest of prospects, the shareholders had received the most paltry dividends. He concluded by moving that Mr. Hudson be requested to accept the office of director of the Company. This gave rise to a stormy debate, and an amendment, moved by Mr. D. Harvey, for empowering a committee to confer with the directors respecting the financial and other affairs of the concern, and also with any other party they might deem likely to advance the interests of the company, was put to the vote, when, after several questions, the amendment, 64, against it, 78. A poll was demanded, and, after much opposition, took place, when there appeared—for the proposition, which was adopted by Mr. Scott, 1391 shares; against it, 2015; the motion was consequently lost.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.—The *Impartial du Rhin* announces, in a positive manner, that the events of Leipzig have been the subject of a long conference, at which the Sovereigns and all the members of the *corps diplomatique* attended, at the Chateau de Stolzenfels, and took part in the discussion. Prince Metternich pointed out the danger and scandal arising from the new anti-Catholic sects; and we may expect to see (it adds), in a short time, the Governments of Germany adopt measures calculated to put an end to those religious agitations which now disturb that country. This religious movement continues to excite much interest in Germany. The *Elberfeld Gazette* states that the conversion of Roman Catholic priests to the German Catholic Church is increasing daily. At Sarbrück, a converted priest has been installed pastor. From Mannheim, we learn that the German Catholics had invited the celebrated preacher Loose to preach to them; the authorities interfered, but, as the law was against them, the congregation assembled to the number of nearly 300. The Censor prohibited the local journal to put in even an advertisement of the arrival of Mr. Loose. The *Frankfurt Journal* notices the arrival of Mr. Loose in that town. He had hardly commenced his address to a large congregation, to which he was presented by Dr. Hammer, when a police agent interfered, and ordered the assembly to disperse. The order was at once obeyed; but when a *gen-d'arme* laid his hands on Mr. Loose, the people interfered and secured him. Mr. Loose then presented himself to the chief magistrate of that town.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday announce a fact calculated to excite some political agitation. Marshal Bugeaud has issued a circular, announcing that the time is at hand for military colonisation on a grand scale in Algeria, and calling for returns, to show what number of soldiers may be reckoned upon for this purpose. Some of the journals consider this rather a premature act, as it is known that Marshal Soult does not agree with the views of Marshal Bugeaud. A report was current at the Paris Bourse on Wednesday, that the Minister of Public Works had expressed his approbation of the fusion of the Northern Railroad Companies. No competitor for the French Northern Line appeared before the Minister on Tuesday, with the necessary lodgments, and the combined companies, represented by Rothschild, will walk over the course.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Madrid state that tranquillity was completely re-established, at least for a time. On the 21st, a poor tailor was shot for throwing a brickbat at the Political Chief. It was at first said that he had killed an officer, but this does not appear to have been the case. The *Clamor Publico* and the *Espectador* had been stopped—the first for three days, and the last permanently. The *Bulletin de l'Armée* says that a plan had been formed for the assassination of General Cordova in his own house, and that a bribe of 4000 duros was offered to the porter. The account adds, however, that the bribe was refused, which casts a doubt on the whole story.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Aug. 28.

THE CHURCH.—The following appointments have just taken place:—The Rev. John Houghton Ward, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Rectory of Poughill, Devon. Value, £221. The Rev. Thomas Lee French, of Emmanuel College, to the Rectory of Tharweston, in Suffolk. The Rev. W. C. Bidwell, B.A., of Clare Hall, in the Vicarage of Potton, Be's. The Rev. W. Wells, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the Vicarage of Carbrooke, Norfolk. The Rev. P. S. Bagge, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Stradset, Norfolk. Value, £108. The Rev. D. Fraser, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, Halstead. Value, £150.

IRELAND.

BARBAROUS MURDER IN BANTRY.—The vicinity of Bantry was the scene of a very horrifying murder on the 15th inst. A number of the peasantry had assembled, according to old and worse than absurd custom around Holy Well, where they spent the day and night, some in ten's drinking, and others in devotional exercise. Among the former were two factions named Flynn and Murphy, who, as the maddening glass went round, came to blows, when the latter party succeeded in ejecting their opponents from the tent. Irritated at their defeat, the Flynn's returned with a large reinforcement, and first tearing the tent to pieces, commenced a desperate onslaught on the Murphys, several of whom were severely injured. One of them, however, a very fine and powerful young man, named John Murphy, who, though a teetotaler, and taking no part in the mad orgies of the night, had unfortunately become mixed up in the fray, was felled to the ground by a dreadful instrument called a griffane, which dashing in a portion of his brain, left him all but dead. While thus lying on his back, a fiend in woman's form took a large stone, and coming over the prostrate man, let it fall with violence on his chest. Instant death was the result. Some of the parties engaged in the affray have been arrested by the police, but the immediate murderers have as yet escaped their vigilance.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The latest accounts supplied by the Irish provincial journals generally are rather gloomy as regards the wheat crop, which is described as likely to turn out deficient; but, regarding all other produce, they report very favourably.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE AGENCY.—A letter from Philadelphia has the following:—"William Evans has resolved a problem, which must overturn our present system of railway and steam-boat propulsion. By means of enormous compression, he has succeeded in liquefying atmospheric air, and then, a few drops only of some chemical composition, poured into it, suffice to make it resume its original volume with an elastic force quite prodigious. An experiment, on a large scale, has just been made. A train of twenty loaded waggons was transmitted a distance of sixty miles, in less than an hour and a quarter—the whole motive power being the liquid air inclosed in a vessel of two gallons and a half measure; into which fell, drop by drop, and from minute to minute, the chemical composition in question. Already, subscriptions are abundant, and a society is in course of formation. The inventor declares, that an ordinary packet boat may make the passage from Philadelphia to Havre in eight days, carrying a ton of his liquid air. A steam-engine of six-horse power will produce that quantity in eight hours."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Monday, three individuals formerly connected with the Customs, *William Strickland*, aged thirty-seven, victualler; *Edward Lewis*, aged thirty-seven, ironmonger; *William Bonham*, aged thirty-six, coal dealer; and *Henry Osborn*, aged thirty-eight, victualler, were tried, on an indictment, charging Strickland, Lewis, and Bonham, with stealing five watches, the property of Joseph Savory and another; and Osborn, with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. We have already mentioned the circumstances of the alleged robbery. Evidence was offered in support of the prosecution; but, as the jury acquitted all the prisoners, it is not necessary to recapitulate it.

MANSLAUGHTER.—*Joseph Harvey* was indicted for killing Charles Rutherford, by striking him, on the 8th of April.—Mr. Payne stated the case to the jury. The deceased was a musician, and resided in a cottage at Walworth. There was also a plot of ground attached to it, part of which he underlet to the prisoner. Requiring the ground for his own use, he had given him six months' notice to quit, which time had expired, and a reluctance on the part of the prisoner to give up the ground had given rise to the affray on the 8th of April, which terminated fatally. It would appear that on that day the wife of the deceased saw the prisoner sowing some seed in the ground he had received notice to quit. She went up and remonstrated with him on the folly of acting so, as her husband wanted the ground. Prisoner was very abusive, and complained that he had not had a legal notice, and that he was entitled to twelve months' notice; adding, that he should like to have an up and down fight for it. Her husband came out, upon which he gave him a violent shove upon the chest, which upset him. Prisoner told him that, if he wanted to take proper possession of the ground, he should stick a spade in it. The husband accordingly did so, when prisoner snatched it out of the earth, and flung it at him, but it missed him, and went over his head. Deceased told prisoner that he did not wish to go to law with him, and all he wanted was peace and quietness. The prisoner then threw him on the ground, and dragged him along for some distance, and prisoner's niece came from their house, and chained a large bull dog, saying, "Here, Pincher, you are man enough to beat the fiddler." Deceased made his escape into the house, with his clothes all split in ribands. Shortly after he was taken sick, and threw up a quantity of blood; he continued to get gradually worse, and was admitted in-door patient to Guy's Hospital. He left there, and returned home, where he gradually sank until he expired. The *post mortem* examination proved that, although his lungs were in a diseased state, the primary cause of death had been the rupture of a blood vessel on the lungs, resulting, in all probability, from the violence he had received.—Witnesses were called who proved these facts.—The jury found him guilty of an assault, and the judgment was respited.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—A charity sermon was preached on Sunday morning last, at the parish church of Hendon, Middlesex, by the Rev. J. B. Dyne, M.A., head master of Highgate School, in aid of the funds for the benefit of the Charity Children School, at Hendon, and a liberal collection (about £45) was made. The plates were held at the doors by Lord Tenterden and other distinguished proprietors and residents in the parish; but one gentleman having disappointed the Rev. Rector, he in the emergency applied to Mr. Wood, the auctioneer, &c., of Mill Hill, and he was apparently in excellent health, walking across the churchyard from one door to the other with his plate in his hand, during the singing of an appropriate hymn at the conclusion of the sermon, in order to take his station, when he suddenly staggered and fell lifeless into the arms of another gentleman. The nobleman and gentlemen immediately rushed to his aid, and Mr. Holgate, the surgeon, was called out of his pew to render assistance, but all to no purpose; he was dead.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL LASCELLES.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, an accident attended with serious consequences occurred in South-street, Grosvenor-square, to Colonel Lascelles, of the Grenadier Guards. The unfortunate gentleman, who is very corpulent, was riding a spirited horse, when, in turning the corner of Park-street, the animal stumbled, and the gallant officer was thrown violently to the ground, the left side of his face coming in collision with the edge of the curbstones. On being raised from the ground he was insensible. The gallant officer was conveyed to his residence, 35, Upper Grosvenor-street, and the assistance of Sir Benjamin Brodie and two other medical gentlemen, who are still in attendance, was obtained. It appears that the right eye is somewhat cut or bruised, and the shoulder is injured.

DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.—On Tuesday, Mr. Payne held an inquest, at the Owen Glendower public-house, Aldersgate-street, on the body of Jane Palliser Philpot, aged seventy. The deceased had lived for a number of years in a small back room, in Edmund's place, Aldersgate-street, and, from her mode of living, the neighbours always supposed her to be in great poverty. The deceased was last seen alive on Saturday afternoon. Not being seen on Sunday or Monday morning, the landlady went to her room-door, and knocked repeatedly, but without receiving any answer. Eventually, the door was burst open, and the deceased was found lying in bed, quite dead, and had evidently been so some time. On making an examination of the room, a discovery was made for a receipt for Bank Stock to a large amount, together with a Bank of England note for £300, which were concealed in a box provided with a false bottom. On making further search, and on examining an old wicker hand-basket, it was found to contain several Bank of England notes of £10 each, placed under a false bottom, most artfully contrived. There being no relatives of the deceased forthcoming, the Coroner gave directions to the ward beadle to take possession of the property, until such time as the proper persons came forward to substantiate their claim to it. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—A fatal accident happened to a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Hoe, of Cure-lane, Clapham. It appears that at the back of the house is a small fish-pond; and, after dinner, the children were usually taken to play in the garden, and the deceased among them. On this occasion the deceased child got away from the servant, and, whilst running on the bank of the pond, unfortunately stepped into it. The servant used every means to get the child out, which she succeeded in doing in a few minutes, and conveyed it to the house, when a surgeon was sent for, who promptly attended. Every means were used to restore animation, but, as the child had been in a sickly state of health, all his efforts were useless. The Rev. Mr. Hoe was at York at the time.

CAUSE OF THE LATE ACCIDENTS ON THE CAMBRIDGE LINE.—The following is a copy of the official report of the directors of the Eastern Counties Company to the Board of Trade, describing the cause of the recent accidents.—Nature of Accident: Engine of the 11 30 down (fast train) Cambridge line, ran off the line near Waterbeach, and overturned.—Cause of accident: Supposed defective joint of the rail caught the flange of the wheel of the engine, the flanges being on the principle used by the Great Western Railway, but not so well adapted for the rails of the Eastern Counties Railway.—Remarks: The engine will not be used again with passenger trains until the flanges have been altered. The engine was not going more than 23 miles per hour, and the whole train did not go off the line.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ELY.—On Monday last, when the labourers were returning home from their work at Ely, an accident of a fatal nature occurred through the carelessness of the person whose death was occasioned. The labourers are conveyed down the line on trucks, and the heedlessness which they are constantly in the habit of exhibiting might have been the cause of more accidents than have taken place. The deceased labourer was standing with some others on the truck, the train going at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, and was carelessly putting on his coat, when he overbalanced himself and fell under the train. The injuries he received were of the most dreadful nature. His skull was completely scalped and fractured, his left arm crushed, and he sustained other severe injuries on the body. On the arrival of the surgeons, all hope of saving the unfortunate man's life had disappeared, and it would have been useless to have made an amputation of the arm. He was then dying, and in fact expired in the course of the evening. He has left a wife and three children.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident, resulting fatally, occurred on Wednesday night week, on the Newcastle and North-Shields Railway, the particulars of which are as follow:—When the train which left Newcastle at half-past nine o'clock was proceeding at the usual pace, it came in contact with a man, apparently a labourer, but totally unconnected with the railway, between the Wallsend and Walker stations, and knocked him down, nearly severing the legs from his body, and killing him on the spot. The unfortunate sufferer, it appears, had been trespassing on the line, and did not observe the engine till too late to escape. The body, which was sadly mutilated, was soon afterwards brought to the station-house at Newcastle, to be claimed by the relatives. No blame is said to be attached to the engine driver, as, owing to the darkness of the night, and the position of the deceased, the melancholy occurrence was unavoidable.

THE WEATHER.—The weather, we are happy to say, has changed for the better. It has not been very warm, but yet fine for the harvest. Accounts from different parts of the kingdom agree in announcing that, in spite of the long continued rains, the appearance of the crops is satisfactory; the corn has not suffered much, and fine weather having set in, the farmers have hastened to profit by it, and expect that the harvest will be fine and abundant. Effectual remedies have been employed to check the disorder in the potatoes, and they too promise to be abundant.

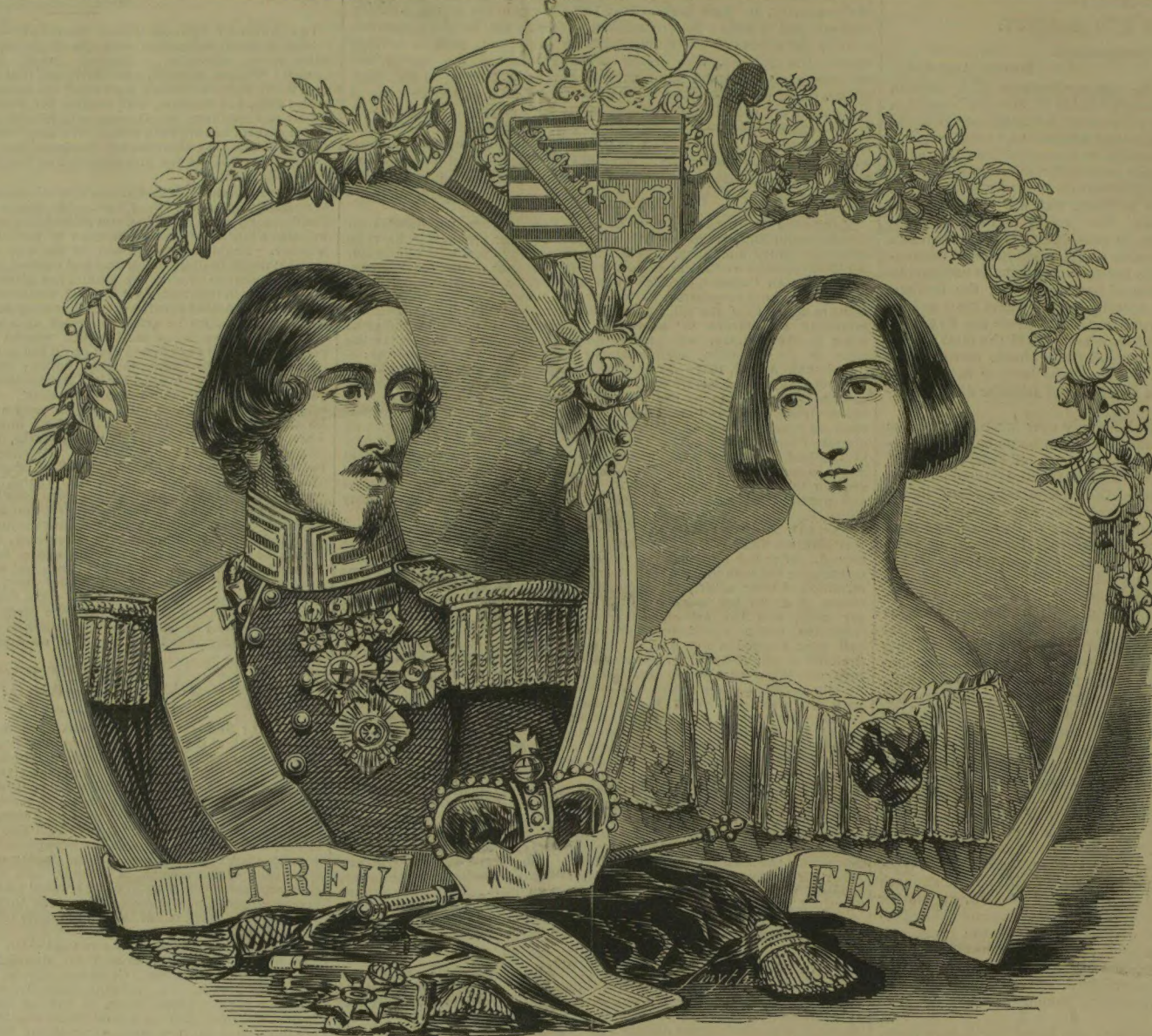
THE DUNSTABLE RAILWAY.—The first general meeting of the shareholders was held at the station of the London and Birmingham on Tuesday; Mr. Mangles, M.P., in the Chair. The seal of the Company was affixed to the Register of Shareholders, and the Report of the Directors was read over. It stated that the works on the line were in a state of forwardness; but as the London and Birmingham was to execute the work, all that the Company had to do was to watch their progress. It was expected that the line would be completed in the summer of next year. Mr. Robert Stephenson was appointed Chairman of the Company. The report was adopted, and two auditors having been appointed the meeting adjourned.

(Continued from page 133.)

is, both externally and internally, a very handsome building, about the size of the Haymarket Theatre in London. The opera selected was "The Huguenots." About eight o'clock, the Royal box, which is in the centre of the first row, was brilliantly lighted, and shortly afterwards, the Reigning Duke, Queen Victoria, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, and other distinguished individuals made their appearance. Immediately the orchestra struck up the national air "God save the Queen," which was sung in chorus (in English or German) by nearly all the persons in the theatre, and it was impossible not to be struck with their earnestness of manner and their warmth of expression. The reception given to her Majesty, on her entrance, was not boisterously enthusiastic; it was essentially and with good taste a respectful one, but it was at the same time a truly affectionate one. The theatre was literally crowded to the ceiling, for in the open space around the splendid chandelier a number of persons had obtained places, from which they had a bird's-eye view of the Royal box. After the first act (which passed off admirably) the Royal party retired to the saloon. The costumes were elegant, and the singing and music were first-rate.

Rosenau itself is the beautiful ideal of a summer residence. It lies some four miles out of the town, amid meadows and hanging woods, and rich parterres of flowers. The building itself is curiously simple. On the summit of a little mount, fragrant with roses, and wreathed with plantations of tangled shrubbery, stands a plain house—its gables marked by those peculiar steps from the eaves of the roof to the summit, common in old mansions. A small round tower flanking the main body on one hand, alone breaks its uniformity. The view around is beautiful—the scenery is rich and park-like—vistas of wooded dells and fair meadows, and the distant ridges of dim forest stretch away far into the far-off country. Close to the house fountains play, and the ground is dazzling with the hues of many flowers. The whole is a little paradise. And what will astonish English notions is the unexclusive character of all this. Not a wall, not a sentinel, not a gate.

This Arcadian scene is engraved at page 137; and, together with the companion-view of the Palace of Ehrenberg, is from the beautiful drawings of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Another vignette of the picturesque Rosenau, also from his Royal Highness' drawing, is engraved at page 137.



THE REIGNING DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

Not more than four miles from Rosenau, and nearer Coburg, there is another summer residence, the Palace of Prince Ernest of Wurtemberg, from which a very fine view is obtained of the vale in which Coburg is situated, the spire of the Church of St. Maurice rising boldly from the centre of the city. On the opposite heights is the fortress of Coburg.

The population of Coburg is about 10,000. That of Gotha, which is about 75 miles from Coburg, is 14,000. When her Majesty arrived at Coburg the

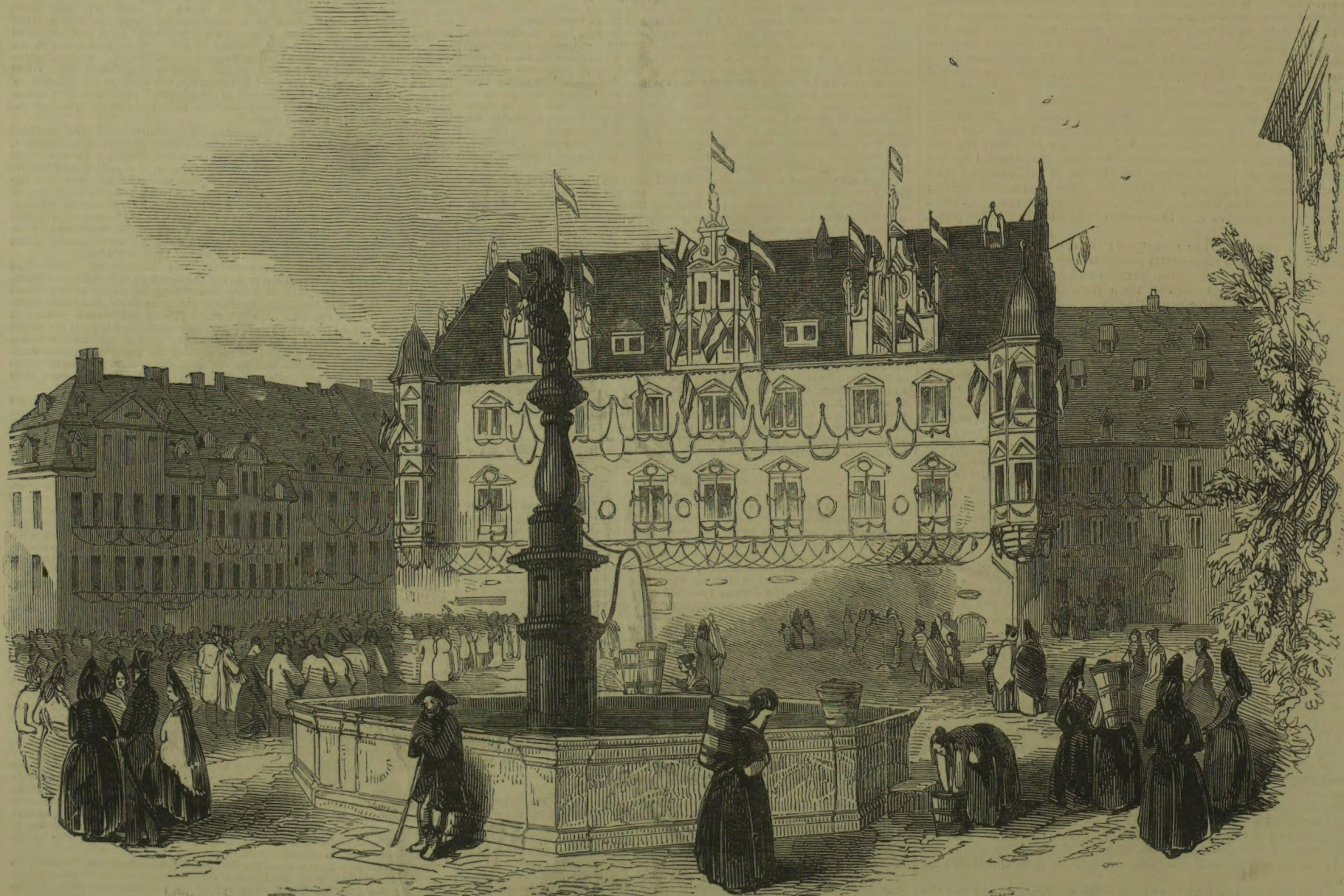
—the ceiling, walls, and floor being composed of various woods, beautifully inlaid, and the sides of the apartment representing the chase of the wild boar, deer, &c., in mosaic of different-coloured woods. The Rose Room has a ceiling of oak, beautifully carved and gilt, representing roses and buds in pleasing groups, and at the end of the room is an ancient carved buffet loaded with antique vases and drinking cups. One of the objects of greatest interest is the sitting-room of

whole population turned out to meet her. There were dense masses all along the road between the frontiers and the town. Not only these were there, but also the people of the surrounding country, in a circuit of many miles, came in crowds into Coburg. Some came as much as twenty German miles, and some from Leipsic.

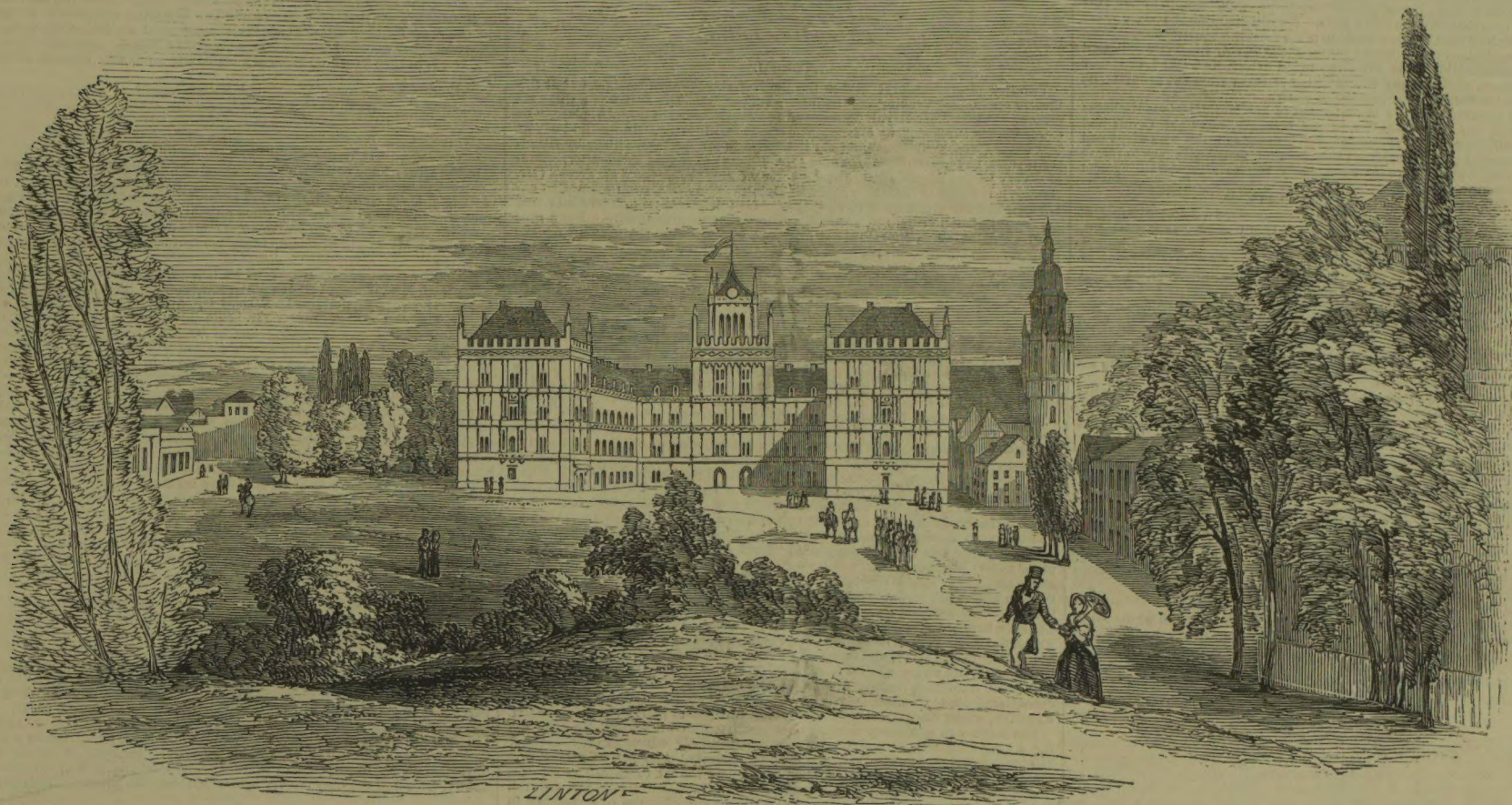
The Palace of Rosenau is occupied by the Queen and Prince Albert. The other Royal personages, with their respective suites, stay at the town Palace of the Duke.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg married, in 1817, the Princess Louisa of Saxe-Gotha (from whom he was separated in 1824), and secondly, in 1832, the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg. The issue of his first marriage are the present reigning Duke, and our own Prince Albert. The Duke espoused, in 1842, the Princess Alexandrina, of Baden, who has two children. The portraits of the Duke and Duchess have been engraved from drawings by M. Bauguiet, the celebrated Belgian artist.

The ancient fortress of Coburg contains a number of extremely interesting relics, among which may be mentioned the bedstead in which Luther slept when he took refuge in Coburg, the greater part of which has been chipped by pilgrims, who are anxious to bring away some relic of the great author of the Reformation. The fortress is of great extent, but has been suffered to go to decay, its commanding position and the friendly relations existing between the Principality of Coburg, and the great continental Powers rendering its preservation a matter of comparative indifference. The principal apartments are hung with pictures of the most celebrated and distinguished Dukes of Coburg, and the walls in many places painted in fresco. The finest paintings are those of Marshal Tilly, and Duke Bernard of Coburg, who distinguished himself during the Thirty Years' War, painted by Schreder, an artist of Frankfurt. Among the other portraits, are those of Gustavus Adolphus Wallenstein, the Emperor Charles V., the Duke John Casimir, &c. One of the rooms is fitted up with the most elaborate carving



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, COBURG.



THE PALACE OF EHRENBURG, AT COBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

Luther, containing portraits of himself, his wife, Catherine of Poland, Melancthon, and other distinguished leaders of the Reformation, the space in the panneling around each figure being richly gilt. In the "Hall of Armour" is a magnificent collection of ancient armour, a portion of which has been presented his Majesty Louis Philippe. It contains the massive two-handed swords used in the execution of state criminals, one of which, with the date 1676 on the blade, is said to have decapitated one hundred persons; several figures, mounted on horseback, in complete armour of the time of the Crusades; and a variety of curious cross-bows, spears, arrows, daggers, &c. In the centre of the fortress is a well, several hundred feet deep, to supply the garrison with water. The ancient carriages of Duke John Casimir are still preserved in the lower rooms adjoining the prison, and are elaborately carved and gilt, and are square built, somewhat resembling a char-a-banc, or a Burmese carriage. The view from the summit of the fortress is of great extent, including the long and lofty range of the Thuringian mountains on the north, Hesse Cassel and Bavaria to the east, Bohemia to the south, and Saxe Meiningen to the west; Saxe-Coburg being spread out beneath, and stretching away on the north and east towards Gotha. The whole plain beneath is a succession of corn-fields, meadow-land, and vineyards, with forests extending for several miles towards Bohemia, where game of every sort

abounds, and where, it is understood, a grand *battue* will take place before the Queen leaves Coburg.

[The events of Thursday and Friday will be found described elsewhere in the present number.]

Coburg, Saturday, August 23.

The Court has settled down into something like private life, little ceremony attending its movements among the quiet groves of Rosenau, and its occasional excursions into the towns, or through the environs of Coburg.

To-day the Queen and Prince Albert, driven by their Ducal host, paid a visit to the Chateau of Prince Ernest of Wurtemberg, a Twickenham-villa looking edifice, pleasantly placed on a green hill, some ten minutes walk from Coburg.

The Museum of the town was also honoured with a flying visit, and to-night the Royal party will attend the theatre, the "Bride of Messina," a tragedy of Schiller, being the entertainment.

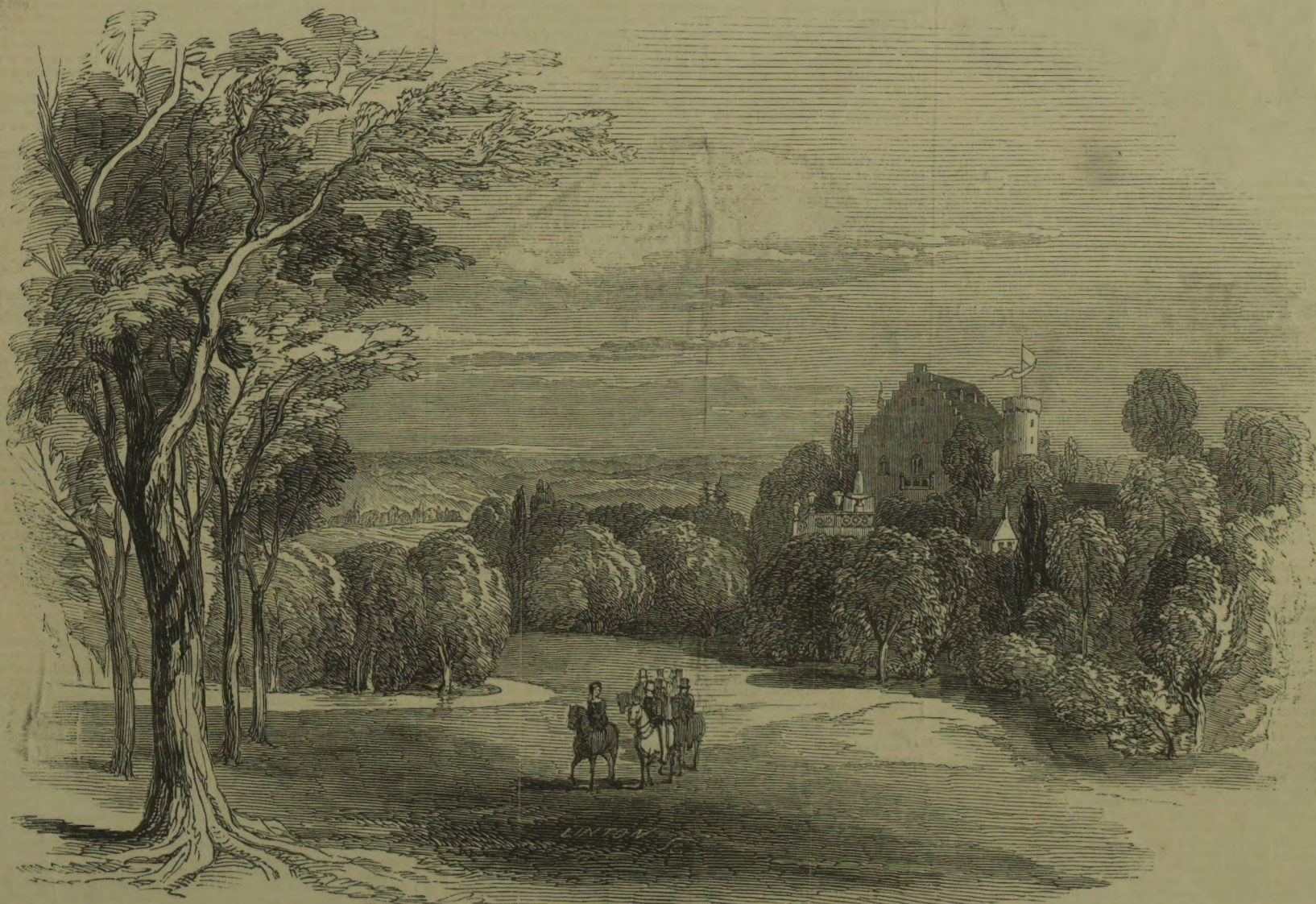
A ball took place last night at the "Residence," which went agreeably off.

The vicinity of Coburg is beautiful. Kallenberg, the favourite palace of the reigning Duke, distant about four miles from Coburg, commands some of the finest prospects. Like almost all the palaces or "residences" around, it is perched on an eminence, which is reached by a winding road through a plantation, quite as beautiful as that which leads to Rosenau. The interior of the palace

is fitted up in the most elegant, and, at the same time, "comfortable" style. Indeed, it deserves to be so characterised more than Royal residences generally. There is no ostentation or display such as is met with in "show places," but everything is of the most perfect workmanship and in the most exquisite taste.

This summer Palace is not built on a grand scale, but, like Rosenau, it has more the air of the residence of a private gentleman. The architecture is an odd mixture of the turreted style with the cottage *ornée*, and the effect is very pretty, although the materials are incongruous. Here the Duke and Duchess spend the greater part of their time during the fine weather, and a more delightful retreat could not well have been selected. Like everything else in and around Saxe-Coburg, it belies the vulgar notions entertained in England as to the German style of living and manners. The Duke is fond of sporting, and keeps here a small pack of hounds. The residence is full of evidences of his inclination this way. One room, for instance, is almost entirely filled with emblems of the chase, worked into all imaginable ornaments. The easy chairs are made of antlers. Another room (the Duke's private study) is filled with engravings of every sort of sporting, French and English. The country, however, from being so much wooded, is not well adapted for field-sports generally; but a large preserve of wild boars is maintained at a short distance from Kallenberg. Attached to the

(Continued on page 140.)



SCHLOSS ROSENAU, NEAR COBURG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING.

OTELLO.

A TALE OF THE OPERA.

V.

The person to whose house the Count directed his companion's attention, was a little, meagre old man, who, in his younger days, had won a considerable reputation as a singer, but had long since left the stage to repose on his laurels and his profits—if it can be conceived as possible for peace and profit ever to fall to the lot of a Theatrical Manager. He received the two friends with a kind of stage dignity—a reminiscence of many mimic royalties—not in itself ungraceful, though rather marred in effect by his odd costume. He wore a black velvet skull cap, which he only took off when its place was supplied with a wig; a narrow cut coat, of nearly the last fashion, contrasted strongly with his antiquated head-dress; and his withered legs were thrust into a pair of "world-too-wide" small-clothes, that consequently hung about them in large folds. Notwithstanding the sixty years which might be plainly read in every wrinkle of his face, the worthy Manager did not appear to be quite dead to the little vanities of the world. His feet were cased in a pair of very comfortable, loose fur slippers, in which he walked, or rather slid, about the room, without any visible lifting of them from the ground; he advanced towards his visitors, as if moving on skates.

"I had already received notice of the intention of her Most Gracious Highness to honour me with her commands," said the Manager, after the Count had acquainted him with the object of their visit; "and, as far as it lies with me, I had resolved that nothing should be wanting; it is my ambition at all times to please my princely patrons; but yet, I would respectfully beg to remonstrate against her Highness's present choice."

"How! you will not perform this opera!" said the Count.

"Heaven forbid I should be compelled to give it—it was a direct attempt at assassination of one of the princely house. No! If my word has any weight, this fatal piece should never be given."

"I could never have thought," said the Count, "that a man so celebrated as yourself would listen to this gossip of the vulgar. In my earliest youth I heard your name spoken of in distant lands. You were called the prince of singers, and I have always had the liveliest curiosity to see the man who had won such a title. Do not lessen the high opinion I had formed of you by avowing such superstition."

The old man seemed to feel flattered; a quiet smile stole over his withered face; he thrust his hands deep into his pockets, and took a slide or two in his large slippers up and down the room.

"You are too good, my lord; too good indeed. Yes, we have been somewhat in our time. We were reckoned a fine tenor, but all things have an end. Superstition you said; I should be ashamed to yield to such a weakness, but where belief is grounded on facts, it is not superstition."

"Facts!" cried both the friends together.

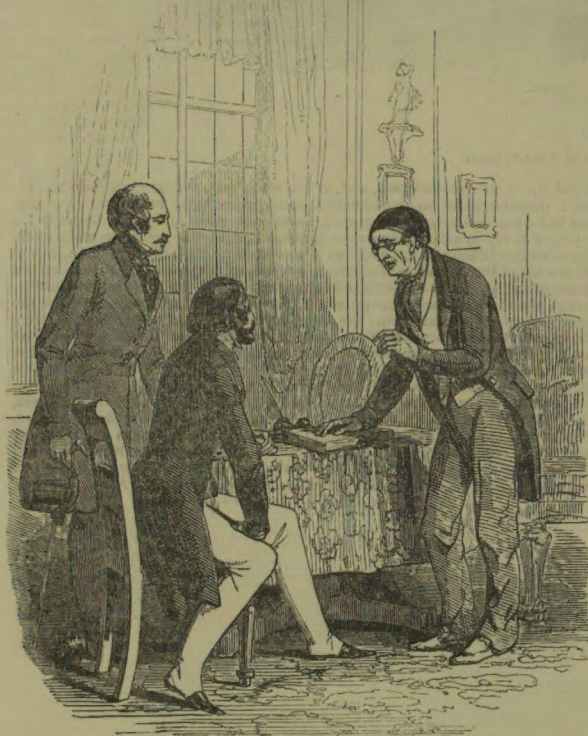
"Yes, gentlemen, facts! You seem not to be of this city or state that you have never heard of them."

"I think I remember hearing of some such tale," said the Major. "It is believed, is it not, that every time 'Othello' is played the theatre is burned down?"

"The theatre burned down!" said the Manager. "I wish a fire were all that came of it. Fire can be quenched; and then there are insurance offices; or, at worst, a fire is a calamity which we may survive. But death, gentlemen, death! that is something more terrible."

"Death!" said the Count; "death to whom?"

"Alas! to whom is no matter of uncertainty. All the city, the whole state, know well what has always happened," said the Manager: "as often as 'Othello' is played, within eight days afterwards one of the princely family always dies."



The two friends rose in astonishment from their seats, or there was something terrible in the deep and earnest tone with which the old man uttered the words. It sounded like a prophecy of the future made from a fatal experience of the past. But in a few moments they resumed their seats, and laughed long and loudly at what they called such an absurdity.

"You laugh, gentlemen," said the Manager: "crime, and death, and retribution, are excellent jests, are they not? But you are strangers, and know not the things that are to me too well certified. Do you see that book? It is the journal of the theatre, kept by every successive prompter for a hundred and twenty years. Shall I read you a few extracts from it?"

"The grave history of a mimic realm—what tragedies it must contain! Let us see it by all means," said the Count, whom the proposal seemed vastly to amuse.

The Manager, with an unusual activity, went to the bookcase, and took down a large folio, strongly bound and clasped. Putting on a reverend pair of tortoise-shell spectacles, he opened the book, and, turning over a few leaves, said—"There! it is entered—"

"Anno 1740, Decembris 8. The tragedy of 'Othello,' by Shakspeare, was played. Charlotte Fandaurin, actress, was suffocated on the stage, being found dead on the couch in the last scene."

"How could this be?" said the Major; "Shakspeare's plays were first given to the German stage by Schröder, and that not till long after 1740?"

"Excuse me," said the Manager; "the reigning Duke, during a residence in England, while on his travels, had seen this tragedy, and, struck with its marvellous power, got it translated, and on his return it was performed. But, observe, the Chronicle proceeds:—"

"The said Charlotte Fandaurin had acted *Desdemona*, and in the chamber scene in which *Othello* stifles her, she miserably perished. God be merciful to her soul."

"It was not an accident, gentlemen; it was a deliberate murder. The story goes that the actress was very beautiful; the Duke was a libertine, and his Court profane; Fandaurin was his mistress. Warned by the fate of many others who had been heartlessly abandoned and cast off, she had, in his day of passion, procured from him in writing a bond, containing some terrible conditions, to which he bound himself also by an oath, to be exacted if he ever forsook her. But sin was in the pledge, and it did not avail; as it had been with others, so was it with her. With time came indifference; and what had been passion became coldness and neglect, and the Duke sought to rid himself of a tie that had grown irksome. But, relying on the secret bond, the actress threatened him; she even spoke of printing the awfully-worded document, and circulating it throughout Europe. She told him, too, that copies of it were already in safe hands in several different cities; that she had only to send a certain token, and the exposure would be made immediately. In the posture of his state and family affairs at the time, the expo-ure would have been fatal."

"Duke Nepomuck—for that was his name—was not a man to be safely threatened. His passions were fierce, and in hate or vengeance, his hand was as swift as unscrupulous; he was above human laws, and those of God he held in mockery. He made more than one attempt on his mistress's life by poison; she was on her guard, and they failed. But she knew not what instruments of crime are at the beck of power. He bought one of the tragedians to his purpose with a large sum of money, and arranged his plan with the cunning and atrocity of a demon. He ordered *Othello* to be performed; his creature acted the Moor, and played his part with a too fearful truthfulness. The tragedy was real—the murder of the last scene no fiction—from that couch *Desdemona* arose no more!"

The Count shuddered, and exclaimed, "Can this be true?"

"Ask any of the old residents in the city, and you will hear the story exactly so narrated. The actor was arrested, and would have been tried, but the Duke forbade all inquiry, took the murderer into his service, and gave out that the catastrophe was quite accidental. But eight days after the fatal play the only son of the Prince died—a child twelve years of age."

"A mere coincidence," said the Major.

"Call it so, if you please," replied the Manager, again turning over the leaves; but listen: for two years 'Othello' was not played, for it brought back recollections of what the Duke wished to be forgotten. But after that period he was reckless enough to order it again to be performed. Here is the entry:—

"The 28th Sept., 1742, 'Othello, the Moor of Venice.'"

"And here observe in the margin—"

"On the 5th of October, died the Princess Augusta, exactly eight days after the performance of 'Othello,' as two years since died the late Prince Frederick."

"Is this accident, gentlemen?"

"Merely accident," said the Count and the Major.

"Another proof, then," said the Manager. On the 6th February, 1748, 'Othello' was again given: suppose the same consequence followed? And it was even so—for here is the note of the prompter in the margin, and in the same hand:—

"Terrible! the spirit of the departed yet avengeth her: Prince Alexander died suddenly on the 14th—eight days after 'Othello.'"

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Two new pieces—at least new to the English stage—were brought out at this theatre on Monday evening, and both were successful. The first was a three act drama, entitled "By Royal Command," a translation of a French piece, "La Gardeuse des Dindons," by Messrs. A. Dartois and Biéville. In the first act we find *Gothé* (Mrs. Keeley) gaining her livelihood in an Austrian village by fattening turkeys, and attached to *Herman* (Mr. Emery), a young woodcutter, who is of a very jealous disposition. The Emperor of Austria, *Leopold the Second* (Mr. Diddar), is about to visit the village wherein *Gothé* resides, upon a hunting excursion, and the Burgomaster, *Von Splatterkin* (Mr. Meadows), determines that his daughter shall present him with a bouquet, according to custom. But a *roué* Lord Chamberlain, *Count Neuburg* (Mr. F. Vining), passes himself off for the Emperor, and sends an intimation of his wish, from a contiguous hunting lodge, that *Gothé* shall present the bouquet. This she is delighted to do, as she thinks she shall be able to solicit the appointment of ranger for *Herman*. On her return she is accused by the Burgomaster of an improper intimacy with the Emperor. *Herman*, maddened by jealousy, tears up the appointment which she has got for him, and, overwhelmed with the reproaches of all his fellow-villagers, he flies from the village, driving all her turkeys before her—a situation which concludes the act, and which was very droll, being managed with great cleverness. In the second act, we are introduced to an apartment in the palace; and here *Herman* insists upon an interview with *Leopold* and the *Empress Marie* (Miss Fairbrother), to upbraid the former for his supposed *liaison* with *Gothé*. Of course, the whole affair is an enigma to *Leopold*, who is not aware that *Count Neuburg* has been assuming his name, but it gives rise to a little jealousy on the part of the *Empress*, which is dispelled by the arrival of *Gothé*, who gets into the palace by a turret-key left in the hunting-lodge. To unravel the mystery, *Leopold* places her behind a screen, through which he pokes a hole with his cane. He then determines to call together his hunting party; and, giving her a bell, tells her to peep through the screen, and ring it when she sees the impostor. Various gentlemen of his suite come in, and, lastly, *Neuburg*, upon whose appearance *Gothé* rings the bell with most amusing violence. Upon this detection, the Emperor orders *Neuburg* to marry *Gothé* forthwith; and as he is engaged to the old *Baroness Lutten* (Mrs. Woolledge), to whom he is in debt, he is glad to get off the bargain upon such terms. With the preparations for the nuptials the second act finishes. The action of the third act passes in the interior of the Royal Hunting Lodge where we find *Gothé*, in powder and white satin, awaiting the bride. *Herman*, for some cause or another, has resolved upon entering into a conspiracy to murder the Emperor, and gains admittance into the lodge for that purpose, when *Gothé*, not aware who he is, and still retaining all her old affection for him, makes the confession that she loves him, and ever shall. This leads to a happy denouement, and *Herman* receives the ranger's appointment from the real Emperor, whilst *Count Neuburg* is, after all, compelled to marry the old *Baroness*.

The piece was admirably acted, and, apart from the burlesques, we have not for a long time seen Mrs. Keeley in a part so capably adapted to her peculiar talents as this of the turkey-girl. Her embarrassed assumption of her fine clothes and high-heeled shoes, was delicious; and the bit of pathos in the last scene, where she recalls her old love for *Herman*, was so touching and natural, that it made us regret we have not more frequent opportunities of seeing her in this line. The other characters were evenly played, calling for no particular remark, except that the *Herman* of Mr. Emery was acted with much intelligent sturdiness and good effect. The piece has been carefully got up, and the plot is very well worked out; but it is much to be regretted that the language is not a little smarter. Nothing can be more common-place than the dialogue, and several points, where capital hits might have been made, were entirely lost sight of. A very little extra care would have remedied this.

The second novelty was also a translation of the vaudeville "Parlez au Portier," by Messrs. Denney and Lajariette, under the title of "Enquire Within." *Antonius Dodge* (Mr. Meadows) is an Englishman, who has got a situation as porter in a Parisian lodging-house, the court of which, by the way, is very well represented. He writes circulars to every body whose name he finds in the Directory, going through them alphabetically, and telling them that somebody dear to him is trifling with their affections. In consequence of this, all sorts of *equivokes* arise; the chief one being the distress of *Captain Boreas Brail* (Mr. Emery), a blustering husband, and Mr. *Beeswing* (Mr. Turner), a la-chrynose one, at finding their wives (Miss Arden and Miss Grove) in the house, on what is apparently a clandestine visit to a refugee, *Count Nevinski* (Mr. Kinloch). It is, however, discovered subsequently, that the foreign nobleman, being in reduced circumstances, has merely been teaching them the Polka, which is beginning to make a stir in Paris. But *Dodge* has made a good harvest by his scheme, as well as reconciled various parties to his marriage with *Fanny* (Mrs. Wigan). Mr. Meadows was sufficiently quaint as the porter, and Mr. Turner made a great deal out of nothing in the part of *Beeswing*, whilst Mr. Emery blustered about in the most approved fashion as *Captain Brail*. The piece is pleasantly written; more smartly, indeed, than the one preceding it, but lacking the construction. It was received with general applause; and we can fully understand that it must have been a great favourite in Paris, where the idiosyncracies of the different characters would more directly excite the sympathies of the audience. The house was very well attended.

A new comedieta is announced to be in rehearsal; as well as a new comic drama, called, "The King's Wedding; or, Up to Supper." This, we expect, will prove to be nearly the same as the piece underlined at the Adelphi, "The Boy King;" both of them being translations of a vaudeville which has been playing at Paris, with much success, called, "Un Souper sous Louis XV."

ADELPHI.

"Mrs. Caudle at Home and Abroad," who was to have made her curtsy to the audience of this theatre last week, but was prevented by Mr. Wright's indisposition, came before the public on Monday. We are sorry that we cannot award to the piece the same praise which Mr. Selby's pleasant productions have usually drawn from us. Not that there was any lack of the usual ingredients which experience proves are best calculated to excite the approbation of the house; indeed, the scenes in which the author had drawn upon his own invention, instead of the clever papers in *Punch*, were received with the most general laughter. But the same fault, which we have complained of in all the other adaptations of the "Caudle Papers," was here also apparent. The real spirit of the original was entirely lost sight of; and, consequently, the sympathies of the audience were never enlisted in the action of the piece. The "Caudle Lectures" acquire their popularity from many causes, than which nothing can be more totally undramatic. They are filled with quiet hits at domestic life, founded on keen observation, but perfectly unfitted to create laughter on the stage. Then the privacy of the scene of their delivery; the play afforded to the reader's fancy, as he pictures the abstract circumstances connected with them; the diverting italicised echoes of Mr. Caudle's replies; the hopeless, helpless state of compulsion in which he listens to them—all these things are entirely lost in the theatre, hence the non-success of all the versions: and here we write advisedly.

The piece was well acted throughout. Mr. Wright was very droll as Mrs. Caudle; still, we have a strong objection to the performance of female characters by actors. The more perfect the assumption, to us it is the more offensive. Miss Woolgar was an effective languishing lady's maid; Mr. Munyard a ludicrous page; and Mr. Wilkinson capitally "made up" for Mr. Caudle. Mr. Selby's French *douanier* was a clever bit of character; his costume was as correct as his pronunciation. The trifle has been carefully put upon the stage. The deck of the *City of Boulogne* steamer, with the moving clouds, and gradual approach to Boulogne harbour, by night, was exceedingly well managed; and a view of the port, with the landing-chain, and Custom-house, very faithful. To render it more perfect, however, the hotel touters, who form such a feature, whilst thrusting forward their cards, should not have been omitted in the crowd. We think some curtailment might be made with advantage.

The translation of the piece, "Le Souper de Louis XV.," alluded to above, by Messrs. Melesville and Clairville, was produced on Thursday evening, under the title of "The Boy King; or, Petite Peccadilloes." We are sorry that we cannot record its complete success. It is one of those pieces, founded on an anecdote of that class with which every chapter of the "Mémoires" of the period runs over, and in which a number of people in white wigs wander about a lighted drawing-room, and go in and out doors, and talk of conspiracies and *tortes de cachet*, to the complete bewilderment of the audience. *Louis XV.* (Madame Celeste), aged fifteen, leads a revolt against his tutor, aided by a number of young noblemen, personated by Misses Woolgar, Ellen Chaplin, Taylor, &c.; and, by filling up the number of arrests, with the names of some Court intriguers, send them to the Bastille, and eat a supper prepared for them. The prisoners finally emerge, and all are made friends. The main object of the drama was to introduce a number of little children as soldiers, who marched about to the music of a band of juveniles in a very creditable manner. The piece has been splendidly mounted: indeed no expense appears to have been spared in its production; it is therefore the greater pity that it is not likely to bring a corresponding return to the treasury. The applause at the fall of the curtain was pretty general, mingled, however, with some disapprobation.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Another success—honourable and unqualified—has been achieved by the Management of this theatre, in the production of "The Fatal Dowry," revived at Sadler's Wells, on Wednesday evening.

The "Fatal Dowry" was written by Massinger, it is said, in conjunction with Field; and first printed in 1632, after having been acted at Blackfriars. Two plays—the "Fair Penitent," by Rowe, and the "Insolvent," by Hill—were subsequently founded on it: the former being, perhaps, the one more generally

known. In 1825, the "Fatal Dowry" was altered from Massinger's text—it is said, by Mr. Sheridan Knowles—and was produced at Drury Lane: this version being the one acted at Sadler's Wells, on Wednesday evening. We give the cast upon each occasion:—

	D. L.—1825.	S. W.—1845.
Charalois	Mr. Wallack	Mr. H. Marston
Romont	— Macready	— Phelps
Rochfort	— Terry	— G. Bennett
Young Novall ..	— S. Penley	— S. Buckingham
Beauville	— Mrs. W. West	— Miss Cooper.

When first brought out, it does not appear to have created any particular sensation; indeed, so little was known of it, that on the production of "The Insolvent," no one appeared disposed to challenge the originality of this play, upon the strength of a knowledge of Massinger's. It was more fortunate upon its revival at Drury-lane; and now, at Sadler's Wells, promises to be a greater favourite with the North-London audiences than any of the tragedies that have as yet been produced there; possibly, however, from its powerful melo-dramatic situations, the concluding one, in the cemetery, being one of the altered scenes. In Massinger's original play, the second and last scene of the fifth act passes in the Court of Justice, where *Charalois* is being tried for killing his wife, having discovered her criminal intercourse with young *Novall*. *Pontalier* stabs *Charalois*, and is in turn killed by *Romont*; whilst the advocate, *Charmi*, delivers the moral:—

"We are taught

By this sad precedent, how just soever

Our reasons are to remedy our wrongs,

We are yet to leave them to their will and power

That, to that purpose, have authority."

In the Drury Lane and Sadler's Wells version, *Charalois* meets his wife's father *Rochfort*, in the cemetery, and upon *Rochfort* condemning his daughter, *Charalois* removes a black cloth from the grave of his father, and discovers *Beauville* dead upon it. *Old Novall* enters with some guards; *Charalois* is condemned, and kills himself. The action of the fourth act is also changed, the discovery of *Beauville's* infidelity by her husband, being too indelicate in detail for modern representation.

The entire performance struck us as being the best we had seen at Sadler's Wells since Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps entered on their praiseworthy management. The part of the sturdy *Romont* is, in every way, admirably suited to Mr. Phelps, who always appears to great advantage in any character of which bluff honour and an unswerving line of well-intended purpose are the salient attributes. And we were also much pleased with Mr. Marston's *Charalois*, the rendering of which important rôle was marked by great care and perception; albeit this gentleman has certain mannerisms which might be subdued with great advantage. But the evident desire to do justice to the author, which always distinguishes Mr. Marston's acting, is a commendable feature, that might well redeem more serious faults. Mr. George Bennett was as efficient a representative of *Rochfort* as could be desired; and Mr. S. Buckingham, as *Young Novall*, had evidently studied the character with much intelligence. In fact, we cannot do otherwise than warmly commend the entire *dramatis personæ*.

The tragedy has been most carefully put upon the stage; and the scenery, by Messrs. Finlay and Fenton, is deserving of all praise: indeed, we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend our readers to go up to Sadler's Wells, and judge for themselves of the very excellent manner in which the management have brought forward this powerful play of one of our finest dramatists. We may add that the house was very full, and the applause most hearty, and, what is perhaps more, discriminating.

VAUXHALL.

The improvement in the weather has been of great service to Vauxhall Gardens, which have been very well attended on the nights of their festivals. Another *Bal Masqué* and "Venetian Carnival" took place on Tuesday evening, and we trust it will be the last of these dreary struggles after festivity under difficulties. Apart from the more objectionable features, there is something absolutely offensive in the laboured efforts of a few supernumeraries from the different theatres to be funny, as they rush about the walks, upsetting whoever may come in their way, and putting an end to everything like order. There is no reason why, under proper arrangements, properly enforced, an affair of this kind should not be managed as well here as elsewhere; but visitors will not pay their seven or eight shillings for admittance to be annoyed, or for the fellowship of pseudo men-about-town, and those who, beyond the pale of common respectability, here find the only society into which they can procure admission.

Another season has closed at the PRINCESS' Theatre, after a duration of a fortnight. Important additions to the company are spoken of. We have stated that Macready is engaged, but there is a report that Miss Cushman will not play with that gentleman. We fear, under the present arrangements, that Mr. Loder's opera will be put aside for some little time.

Mr. Lavenue was in treaty for COVENT GARDEN a short time since, but the speculation has been abandoned. Rumour now assigns its future management to M. Franconi, the proprietor of the Cirque Olympique, at Paris.

THE HAYMARKET has returned to the representation of its stock five act comedies, the revival of "Captain Tarradiddle" not having proved very fortunate. John Parry fell hoarse on Wednesday evening, and was obliged to apologise upon being encoired in "Young England," the greater part of which musical scene he was compelled to speak. Fortunately, however, he was enabled to make the piano do double duty.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Matthews are drawing great houses at the SURREY. This is a proof that the *habitués* of the house have higher tastes than they generally receive credit for, and that ranting high-pressure melodramas are gone quite out of favour.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, we understand, will not take up her residence at Torquay, during the approaching autumn, owing, it is said, to there not being any mansion sufficiently capacious to accommodate her Majesty's extensive establishment, and it is expected that her Majesty and suite will shortly leave Bushey for Witely Court, Worcestershire, which is still under lease to her from Lord Ward.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—Tuesday was Prince Albert's birthday, and it was celebrated in the metropolis in the accustomed mode of rejoicing. Flags were displayed from several public offices. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses. His Royal Highness has now attained his twenty-sixth year.

FESTIVITIES AT TOTTENHAM PARK.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Allesbury, during the last week, have been displaying the most princely hospitality at their beautiful seat near Marlborough. There have been grand dinners every evening for a circle exceeding twenty guests. Among the distinguished visitors at the mansion, were the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Dietrichstein, Count Potocki, Count Karolyi, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord George Paget, Lady Adelaide Paget, Lord Foley and Hon. Miss Foley, Lord Rokeby, Hon. Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Montagu, Hon. F. Leveson, and Mr. C. Greville. The party broke up in the early part of this week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.—The half yearly General Meeting of this Company was held on Thursday, at which it was agreed, that a dividend of 9s. a share for the last three months be declared, being at the rate of 7 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

ELECTION OF A JUDGE.—A meeting of the Commissioners of the Westminster Court of Requests was held at the Court on Monday, to nominate the candidate for the office of Judge or Assessor to the Court, agreeably to the provisions of the Small Debts Act. There was a full attendance of commissioners, when Mr. Green, of Soho-square, was elected chairman; and Mr. Cuff, the clerk, proceeded to read over the applications from the various barristers and solicitors, candidates for the appointment. Most of the candidates were backed by a long list of testimonials from judges and gentlemen of the legal profession. The number of commissioners for the nine parishes of Westminster is 288; but not more than half have qualified so as to entitle them to vote. Monday next is the day for the election, and the contest will be very close.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—On Wednesday night meetings of the respective friends of Sir Wm. Molesworth and Mr. Miall were held. The former expressed his sanguine expectations of success, founded on the promises he had received during his canvass; and the latter repeated his assurance that, in the event of being elected, he would use every exertion to abolish all religious establishments, no matter of what character. In each case the meeting pledged itself to support its favourite candidate.

MORE BALLOON ASCENTS BY MR. C. GREEN.—On Monday evening, a numerous and fashionable company was present at Cremorne Gardens for the purpose of witnessing the ascent of Mr. C. Green, in the Royal Nassau balloon. Shortly after six o'clock, Mr. C. Green, with his brother and son, and three or four other gentlemen, entered the car. The machine being liberated, rose rapidly, and passed over the gardens, taking a direction north of east, which it maintained till lost to view. The balloon proceeded in the direction of Highgate, where it met with a more westerly current, when it went towards Essex. Between High Beach and Waltham Abbey, Mr. C. Green, perceiving a favourable opportunity to alight, made preparations for his descent. By this time a great crowd of persons had collected; but his object being perceived by a number of policemen, they hastened to his assistance, and formed a ring of the number of people collected, in the centre of which the balloon was safely landed and emptied of its gaseous contents, amidst the cheers of the populace. It was then packed up, and taken by Mr. Green to his residence at Highgate. Mr. C. Green again ascended on Wednesday afternoon, from Cremorne-gardens, accompanied by the Hon. G. Vansittart, the nephew of Lord Bexley. The balloon took a south easterly direction, and descended, after being in the air about twenty minutes, in Beddington Park, near Croydon.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the Metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar General, was 844; showing a still further decrease of the amount of mortality as compared with the previous week's return, which showed a diminution as compared with the numbers of several past weeks. The weekly average for the last five years is 903, and for the last five summers 904. The number of births in the week was 1129.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

The light and dark shades of life are presented to us in the aspects of foreign politics—the very lamentable and the very ludicrous! The dightful promise and progress of our Queen's visit to Germany is contrasted in the northern states by a semi-revolution at Leipzig, and the shedding by the soldiery of the citizens' blood. In one part of Spain there are balls, festivals, bull-fights, and the torturing of geese; in Madrid there are martial law, famine, closed shops, and public executions. In France there is every appearance of peaceful demonstration towards England;—there is more than friendliness, there is almost affection from Louis Philippe to Victoria; while in England, Lord Palmerston and the partakers of his pseudo panic are talking of a French invasion, and talking so loudly that the *Times* has thought two leading articles not thrown away in undeciphering the national apprehension! If some of these points are not lamentable, if the *last* is not infinitely ludicrous, then have our senses most grossly belied our judgment.

At all events, we shall have a Chat upon these subjects—all and sundry—with our readers; and as the French Invasion presents the liveliest aspect of pleasantry, we will commence with that, and strike our terrors into the form of a

SONG.

What! will you invade us, then, beautiful France?
And will you come over to teach us to dance?
Has Louis declared so?—has gentle Guizot?
Or is it the *furor* of Butcher Bugeaud?
Will he come on a steam bridge of fearful dimension?
Or will he throw over a bridge of suspension?
Oh! do let us know if he means to throw over
A bridge of suspension from Calais to Dover!
Will his troops land at Deal—all alive, not a *man* ill;
Or will his steam navy sweep all down the Channel?
Will their hopes never waver, their hearts never bend,
Till they land, unresisted, at gallant Gravesend?
The Marshal's a bright one as ever was sunn'd on;
Pray, mayn't we consider him almost in London?
Won't he coop us alive in our dungeons and towers,
And give us a roasting for forty-eight hours!
Do say, when he once lands his troops from the main,
Will he come by the road—will he travel by train;
And did he send forward an order from Calais,
To get him clean quarters in Buckingham Palace?
Our army are traitors—our navy is done—
And they both have agreed to be beaten like fun;
Not a man of war's seen on the waves now to dance,
But has made up its mind to be taken to France.
We've got no militia—and pray ye or urge ye
Ye won't get a bit of fight out of the clergy;
While the whole of the lawyers have pack'd up their bags,
And are hiding their heads in their very blue bags!
Then as for the people—Bugeaud you may come!
They are poltroon, pacific, low-spirited, dumb;
So my blood thirsty Marshal you'll have no occasion
To take too much pains with your British invasion!

We suppose we can afford our joke over this formidable expedition of menace as being a bugbear of our own creation—a Palmerstonian mare's nest; and we suppose France can as well afford to laugh at the banter, as England to bestow it. Thanks to good manners, good feeling, and the march of civilization, the two countries are never likely to be engaged in a war of invasion, whatever other quarrels may spring up between them.

It will be seen that the Queen of Spain keeps up her bull-fighting; and, indeed, is generally fond of, rivetted upon, and delighted at, all kinds of exhibitions of torture. She has live geese slung up at a boat-race, that the boatmen may leap up as they pass under the line, and he who wrings off the geese's neck bears away the prize. A number of competitors try the experiment, and fail, her Angelic Majesty sitting in maidenly contemplation of the torture of the writhing bird. At last a strong man consummates the slaughter, and the Queen pays him for the work of blood! As for the bull-fight, she prefers the theatre of that pastime to the Church of her God, and was a reluctant absentee from one of these exhibitions to partake of an imposing ceremony in one of the temples of her creed. In the morning she had gazed applaudingly on the wanton butchery of eleven beautiful horses—seen the lives of as many of her subjects put in peril—cheered on the dogs of blood against the bulls—and smiled at the enthusiasm of the multitude when those bellowing victims reared and roared under the agony of the fiery darts that were driven into their reeking flesh. And all this time the entrails of the horses were trailing upon the ground! And at this august spectacle her Mother and her Minister assisted, so that young and depraved Royalty was ably seconded in its Christian delight! No wonder the capital of her kingdom was almost in a state of siege—the shops shut—the people in insurrection—the merchants idle—provisions short—the soldiers in the silent streets—arrests progressing—and executions ordered without compassion, and effected without remorse. And yet all these horrors do not reach the measure of disgust inspired by the blood-love of that girlish Queen.

Very different causes moved the disturbances in Leipzig. We should as soon have thought of an Alderman revolting against turtle or turbot, as of Leipzig against the governing power. The great book-shop of Germany—the Paternoster row of the people—the seat of cheap learning and quickening intelligence—Cultivation-home of the arts of peace—to dismiss its muses, cancel its printed reams, throw away its parchment and calf-skin, gag its presses, bind up its crayons, make faggots of its pencils, dissolve its Art-unions, and hush its concerts with a breath—and all this to rush to the sword, and the armour, and the war, certainly produces a surprise in our minds somewhat akin to that which the weaver felt when his work couldn't be carried on because his head had been carried off! Yet it was fact, and that strange revulsion of the order of affairs was all brought about for conscience' sake, and proves how powerfully religious feelings exercise their authority over the German mind.

No disturbance, however, has occurred to interrupt the happiness and tranquility of our beloved Queen's visit to the family home of her princely and popular Consort. All has gone smoothly and well, if, indeed, we except the laughable difficulty of slow travelling experienced on one or two stages of the journey. We may have our joke at the expense of travellers from Mayence to Wurzburg:—

Ye who travel in Bavaria,
May find time to sing an aria;
Nor your feelings let it hurt, oh!
If you hear a whole concerto
'Twixt the time you fix to start
And that when you do depart.
Then it won't be in your power
To go quite five miles an hour;
The *calèche* you have to sit in
Would excite a groan in Britain;
Broken down, with wheels depending
More on straw and rope for mending
Than upon their native wood—
Then, it's oversplash'd with mud!
When you're shoved and *tied* inside it,
Soon you find you can't abide it,
And you have to look sharp, mind you,
At the luggage lash'd behind you,
Like a boat lash'd in the rigging—
People there are up to priggish.
Well, at last you're off, and sleeping
On the road; the horses creeping—
Did you hear? the carriage grumbles—
Flop! what's that? the luggage tumbles—
Ropes give way—don't, for your fame now,
Let your temper do the same now!
This, believe me, least of shocks is:
See!—they're picking up the boxes.
Be so kind as lend a hand to
Lift inside here that portmanteau.
But it's muddy! Yes, I know it!
Now, all right! Postilion, go it!

And in this style, and after this fashion, did all who followed her Majesty have to

"Drag their slow length along."

But her Majesty made them put on the steam, and astonished them into ten miles an hour, in spite of themselves.

There—we have had such a long ramble over foreign matters, that we shall not trouble ourselves about "our domestic affairs."

DISCOVERY OF A PICTURE.—A painting, of extraordinary merit, if not of the high character attributed to it, has lately been discovered in Lincolnshire. It appears that the worthy heir to the Revesby estates having resolved to build a new mansion on the property, the materials of the old house were sold by auction, when Mr. Tewson, of Boston, purchased, among other lots, a large old cupboard, from the Housekeeper's Room; the back of this cupboard, Mr. Tewson found to be a picture on oak panel, with the painting inside, although it was nailed to the shelves. These he carefully removed, and found there to be twenty-two figures in the composition—the Adoration of the Shepherds, and very like the work of Raphael. The picture has been removed to London, and when restored, it will be exhibited: it is supposed to have formed the altar-piece of the abbey-church at Revesby, and to have been placed, for security, in the time of the Puritans, in the situation where it has just been found—church-paintings being special objects of the fury of the Parliament, during the Civil Wars.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ALEXANDER FERRIER.

This gentleman, who bore the rather sounding title of Lord Conservator of Scottish Privileges, was formerly her Majesty's Consul for South Holland and Zealand. He was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order in 1834, and a Knight Bachelor in 1835. He died on the 17th instant at Rotterdam, in the 73d year of his age.

MAURICE ZEDEKAUER.

Some fifty years ago, Maurice Zedekauer, a member of the Hebrew persuasion, came to Prague a penniless adventurer. Unassisted by aught but his own industry, sagacity, and energy, the poor Jew contrived to connect himself with the merchants and mercantile pursuits of Prague; and, step by step, ascended Fortune's ladder, until he became the wealthiest and most eminent merchant in all Bohemia. He made a noble use of his gains: during his lifetime the larger part of his immense revenues were devoted to the encouragement of science, art, and national industry, and to the relief of the indigent, without distinction of religion or race. M. Zedekauer died recently at Prague, at the age of 77, and he has left behind him seven million of florins—£700,000; nearly half of this he has bequeathed amongst the benevolent institutions of Bohemia. The honour and affection which this Jewish merchant enjoyed from his fellow-citizens were unbounded. He was followed to the cemetery of his nation by men of all ranks and beliefs—by the poor of course, by the civil and military authorities of the capital, by all its distinguished men, and also by many clergymen of various Christian denominations. Sectarian spirit was disarmed, and charity alone prevailed over the grave of a man so excellent as Zedekaur.

THE REV. RICHARD WARD.

This estimable clergyman, who was incumbent of Cromford, in the County of Derby, for near half a century, was the author of a popular work descriptive of Derbyshire: he died at Brandon, in Suffolk, on the 1st inst., in the 88th year of his age. The reverend gentleman was grandfather of Mr. Francis Redfern, of Manchester.

MARIE SCHILLYNCK.

This extraordinary woman, who recently died at Ghent, performed, for seventeen years, military service during the wars of the French Empire. Marie Schillynck was born at Ghent; she was present at twelve battles, received six sabre wounds at Gemappe, and was taken prisoner in Italy. At the passage of the Bridge of Arcola, she received a musket ball in the thigh. Her sex, although known, did not prevent Napoleon's conferring on her the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Jena, she obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and a pension of 700 francs. The Emperor, in bestowing the Cross upon her, said, "Receive from my hands the reward of the brave, which you so well deserve." Then, turning to the officers, he bid them honour this courageous woman, for she was one of the glories of the empire. The Philanthropic Society of the Officers of the Empire, established at Ghent, have, to perpetuate the memory of Marie Schillynck, entered her name as an honorary member of their society.

M. SELLEGUE.

M. Sellegue, as a man of science, displayed great knowledge and skill, and was rapidly rising to the highest reputation, both in France and abroad. He was the author of a great variety of scientific applications to the purposes of trade and manufacture. He died recently at Paris, aged 59, and his loss is universally regretted.

POLICE.

FORGERIES ON THE SOUTH MIDLAND, NORTHAMPTON, AND LEICESTERSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Saturday, Edmund Thomas Yeakall was again examined at CLERKENWELL, charged with having forged the name of Col. Howard Stanley, of Home-park, Windsor, to the subscription contract deed of the South Midland, Northampton, and Leicester Railway Company, for the amount of £800. Some particulars of the case were given in our paper last week. In addition to the evidence already taken, Mr. Charles Stuart Bowles, solicitor, of Windsor, was called. He knows Home Park, Windsor, which is a portion of her Majesty's domain. In May last it was occupied only by her Majesty's servants. No such person as Col. Howard Stanley was an occupant in the park.—Prisoner: I am ready to admit that the name of Col. Howard Stanley is all imagination—quite a fiction, a creation of the brain.—Mr. Clarkson (to the prisoner): You had better not say anything, or it may ultimately prejudice you.—Prisoner: Well, after that, I shall decline saying more than that I was authorised to do what I have done, without any intention to defraud. He was remanded for a fortnight, with an intimation that responsible bail would be accepted for his re-appearance to answer the charge.—Mr. C. Lander was charged with a forgery on the same company, under similar circumstances. Messrs. Clarkson, Stevens, and Pearson attended for the prosecution; and Mr. Humphries, the solicitor, for the prisoner. Mr. Henry Stanley, secretary to the South Midland and Northampton and Leicestershire Railway Company, gave evidence as to receiving letters in the name of Ferdinand De Lisle, Esq., the merchant and banker, in May last, with the address "Russell House, Balham-hill," for shares, which were allotted. Mrs. Shaw, who, with her husband, had the care of Russell House, gave evidence to show that her husband was formerly acquainted with the prisoner, and that he requested her to allow him to direct his letters there, which was granted, until a suspicion arose that there was something wrong going forward. He gave his direction "Mr. C. Lander, 11, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road."—Mr. Greenwood remanded the prisoner for a fortnight, but, as in the other case, he would accept responsible bail to the amount of £500 himself, and two housekeepers in £250 each.

A STRANGE LETTER WRITER.—At LAMBETH office, on Tuesday, Crispin George Feuilleade, a singular looking young man, was charged with annoying his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his Grace's domestics, at Lambeth Palace, by forwarding by post, and also calling with, various letters and parcels for his grace, and endeavouring to effect an entrance into Lambeth Palace. The prisoner, who is small in stature, wore a thick pilot coat, which was buttoned close to the chin. His features are small and sharp, with dark piercing eyes, and altogether he presented a singular appearance.—George Lipscombe, porter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, deposed that about ten o'clock that forenoon the prisoner presented himself at the principal entrance to Lambeth Palace, and demanded an interview with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Having been in the habit of frequently calling at the Palace with letters and packages for his grace, and also having refused to give any account or explanation of his object in addressing his grace, witness stopped him, and in order to put an end to his further annoyance, and fearing, also, that some time or other he might avail himself of an opportunity of getting access to the Palace, he (witness) gave him into the custody of a policeman.—The policeman who had charge of the prisoner here produced a large square parcel, covered with great care, sealed up, and directed to "His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace," which Mr. Henry directed should be opened. This was done, and, upon the paper being removed, a most beautiful lady's work-box, of very considerable size, was exhibited. In fact, it was a splendid specimen of art, taste, and genius, and must have occupied the unfortunate prisoner several months in its completion. Its top, ends, and sides were composed of the most choice and beautiful rose, maple, and coloured woods of different hues, and the figures which it exhibited, by the inlaying of small portions of the variegated wood, were of the most tasteful and beautiful description.—Henry Hutchin, an assistant to Mr. Mathews, a pawn broker, in Princes-street, Princes-road, Lambeth, said that he had known the prisoner for two years and upwards, and, though somewhat eccentric, he believed him to be a most ingenious person. He had pledged a table at his (witness's) master's shop, for six guineas, which was inlaid with woods in the most beautiful manner. And he believed it to be his invariable practice to pledge all the work he did, as it was not his wish that it should get into the market, and become common.—Mr. Gunn, the clerk, then read the following letters, which were written in a careless and indifferent hand, and addressed to his Grace the Lord Bishop of Canterbury:—

"My Lord, You will question me what object I have in view. I shall be able to tell much better what I am fit for when my mind is more settled. Should I grieve your favour you will be able to make something of me—I think I shall be fit for a member of parliament, or else a magistrate."

"My Lord, I want to be away from here, can you lodge me anywhere. I wish some one would come up to my house. The next time I come to the Palace I want to come for good. There will be time for me to remove to-day, after you have received this note."

"I am, My Lord, your obedient servant."

"August 19, 1845. C. G. FEUILLEADE."

"My Lord, My object in sending to you is to gain a wife. Will the favour be too great for me to wish to be numbered with your rank of society? If you can decide immediately I shall be glad."

"August 23, 1845. C. G. FEUILLEADE."

Mr. Henry remarked he should call upon the prisoner to find good bail; but his impression was that he was insane, and he should, therefore, send him with an officer and the letters produced, before the medical gentleman belonging to the parish of Lambeth to ascertain the real state of his mind. On Tuesday evening, Feuilleade was taken before Mr. Duke, the surgeon of Lambeth parish, and that gentleman, after a short examination, and putting some questions to the unfortunate man, pronounced him insane. He was, in consequence, taken into the workhouse preparatory to his being placed in some asylum.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BRING BACK MY FLOWERS.

"In her glee she forgot that her treasures were growing less, and, with the swift motion of childhood, she flung them upon the sparkling tide, until every bud and blossom had disappeared; then, seeing her loss, she sprang on her feet, and, bursting into tears, called aloud to the stream—"Bring back my flowers!"—*Lonely's Offering.*

Beside a mountain streamlet's flow
A child sat binding flowers,
That sweet spring-time was on her brow
When sunshine gilds the hours.
The band of flowers was soon complete:
That pleasure past, anon
Upon the streamlet at her feet
She threw them, one by one.
The music of the water stole
O'er her, like sunlight's beam,
And as it gushed upon her soul
The flowers fell in the stream.
She laughed, with merry child-like glee,
To see them onward glide,
As if to dark oblivion's sea,
Fast down the sparkling tide.
But soon upon the stream the last
She flung, in rosy show'rs

Then gazed, as from her sight they pass'd
And cried—"Bring back my flowers!"
She listen'd—but the stream roll'd by,
As fled the passing hours,
And Echo answered to her cry—
"Bring back—bring back my flowers!"
"Tis thus with us; we, childlike, stand
Beside life's stream, and careless shower
The gems that smile in pleasure's band
Upon the streamlet, flower by flower.
And when the last loved pleasures fly
From our weak sight in rosy show'rs,
With grief beside the bank we sigh,
And cry—"Bring back my flowers!"
Will the stream stay?—The flowers are gone!
Will Time return the rosy hours?
No!—Echo answers, sad and lone,
"Bring back—bring back my flowers!"
F. E.

THE GREAT PATRON OF LITERATURE.

Fierce is the strife as to who is the greatest patron of literature in the present day. Various names are mentioned. None of them, in our opinion, are entitled to the glory. The real man is Sir James Graham. We unhesitatingly affirm that no individual has of late so pre-eminently distinguished himself for his love of *Letters*. Should he ever resign his office of Secretary for the Home Department, the place we suggest for him is that of Keeper of the *Seals*.—*Go a Head Journal.*

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN CEYLON.

The last India papers state that the cultivation of the tea-plant had been commenced, and great expectations were entertained of the result of the experiment. According to other opinions, although the tea plant will grow within the tropics, and maintain a flourishing appearance, the leaf is said to be totally destitute of flavour, and therefore useless.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.

The King of the French is at present the grandfather of eleven children—namely, the Duke of Orleans, 2; the Queen of the Belgians, 3; the Duke de Nemours, 2; the Princess Marie (dead), 1; the Prince de Joinville, 1; the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, 2.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY TRAIN INDICATOR.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Dujardin, the inventor of an electrical telegraph, submitted a plan for rendering this invention valuable as a means of indicating the precise position of a railway train upon different parts of the line. He proposes that as a locomotive, passes by certain places, it shall touch a spring in connexion with the wire and thus communicate with the index of the station by certain signs previously agreed upon.

A LIGHT IN THE EAST.

A newspaper is about to be established in the city of Jerusalem. In commenting upon this fact, one of the papers says, Solomon, with all his wisdom, never dreamt of such a thing.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF OYSTERS.

A letter from M. Carbonel was read at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in which he asserts that he has discovered the means of producing oyster-beds in fresh water ponds and basins, so that every man who has a few feet of ground to spare for the construction of a basin may always obtain fresh oysters!—[This extraordinary discovery must astonish the natives].

LILLIPUTIAN DEER.

A specimen deer has recently been brought home from Java, the proportions of which are more likely to excite the interest of the naturalist than the gusto of the epicure. It is only eight inches high, and weighs but 3lb. 10z., and is denominated a mouse deer. It is perfectly domesticated, following its owner like a spaniel, and is said to be the only one of the species in England.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

A Correspondent says:—"A few days since two swans, the property of a gentleman residing at Petersfield, Hants, kept on a large piece of water in that district, were observed to rise steadily from the banks to the height of about 70 feet; then darting out across the country, made a circuit of about five miles, and then returned once more to their aquatic homes with a rapidity of flight that would not have done injustice to a swallow."

CHICK POSTAGE IN AMERICA.

The United States Government has adopted a reduced and uniform system of postage. The rates are, for any letter under half an ounce in weight, going less than 300 miles, five cents (2½); above half an ounce, ten cents; above 300 miles the cost is doubled. The weight allowed to be carried is as much as three pounds. In New York, they have adopted a postage label to represent the five cents; it bears a portrait of Washington, and is somewhat larger, but not so ingeniously engraved as those used in this country.

A GENTLEMAN.

A day or two ago, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, one of the bail, residing in the country, was described in his affidavit as a "gentleman." Mr. Commissioner Law declared that the Court did not know such a description. If it was meant that the party was in no business or profession, it had better be mentioned. He would not take an affidavit from an attorney or a military officer with such a description.

A TOWN LIGHTED BY NATURAL GAS.

Fredonia, a town in America, of 1,200 inhabitants, with neat white houses, and six churches, is lighted up with natural gas, which bubbles up out of the ground, and is received into a gasometer. This gas consists of carburetted hydrogen, and issues from a black bituminous slate, one of the beds of the Hamilton group of the New York geologists, or part of the Devonian formation of Europe.

MARVELOUS EFFECTS OF GUANO AND ELECTRICITY.

A Yankee lad whose father was a farmer, went into a barn to play a short time ago, and being detained a prisoner by a thunder storm, he fell asleep on a bag of guano. The old gentleman, when the storm was over, went into the farm-yard to look after his son, and met a giant, eight feet high, coming out of the barn. "Hallo! who are you?" he cried; "what are you doing here?" "Why father," squeaked the Goliath, "its me; don't you know Tommy?" "You!" the astonished parent exclaimed; "why, Tom, how on earth did you get stretched out so long in so short a time?" "Why, father," replied the boy, looking down upon the gaping old man, "I slept upon them bags of guano as you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together has done the business."

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABOARD.

In the course of Queen Adelaide's recent journey to Exeter, a letter was placed on the table of the waiting-room, at the Taunton station, addressed as follows:—for Mr. Mos Gracious majesty quene adalade Railgray Hotel, tanton.

RAILWAY WITHOUT STEAM OR FIRE.

The proposed railway from Callao to Lima, in Peru, will neither require the agency of steam nor the aid of fire. The ground has a gradual and unbroken rise the whole way. Above Lima flows the river Rimac, which passes through a part of the city in its way to the sea near Callao. This river, though not navigable, affords at all seasons of the year a hundred times the water power necessary to work any traffic that can possibly come upon the rail. The saving of the usual expense of fuel is thus effected; and the cost of the steam engines, and, what is no small item in railway expenditure, the charges for their after management, are entirely avoided.

THE PHOENIX AND THE DOVE.

My wings are bright with the rainbow's dyes,
My birth is amid perfume;
My death-song is music's sweetest sighs;
The sun himself lights my tomb.
My flight is traced in the clouds above,
The grave teems with life for me;
I stand alone.—Alone! cried the dove,
Oh! I then can but pity thee.

EYE-GRAFTING.

A Dr. Plouviez, of Lille, has recently tried some experiments in what the French call *Kirato-plastic*, which consists in replacing a diseased cornea by a portion of the cornea taken from another individual, and which, in fact, is a kind of animal grafting. Dr. Plouviez, states that he recently performed the operation on a female, 23 years of age, and who became blind at the age of three years. He removed the cornea, and substituted by suture that of a young dog. The grafting process was entirely successful, but it does not appear that much benefit was derived from it. The girl does not see well enough to move about without a guide, and the only difference between her present state and that before the operation is, that she can now just distinguish night from day.

A TRUE AND A FALSE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A vigilant and jealous eye over executory and judicial magistracy; an anxious care of public money, an openness, approaching towards facility, to public complaint; these seem to be the true characteristics of a House of Commons. But an addressing House of Commons, and a petitioning nation a House of Commons full of confidence, when the nation is plunged in despair; in the utmost harmony with Ministers, whom the people regard with the utmost abhorrence; who vote thanks, when the public opinion calls upon them for impeachments; who are eager to grant, when the general voice demands account; who, in all disputes between the people and the Administration, pre-empt against the people; who punish their disorders, but refuse even to inquire into the provocations to them: this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things in this Constitution. Such an assembly may be a great, wise, awful Senate; but it is not, to any popular purpose a House of Commons.—*The Wisdom and Genius of Edmund Burke.*



ROSENAU.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING

(Continued from page 137.)

Palace a neat private chapel, in which the English spectator is surprised to see the crucifix on the altar, as in Catholic churches. But this is a very general custom in the Lutheran churches of Germany.

[In our Journal of August 16, we engraved the exterior of Schloss Kallenberg: we now present to our readers the interior of the palace-chapel, with its antique carved pulpit, pierced gallery front, &c.; both scenes being from his Royal Highness Prince Albert's drawings.]

The place on which the festival was held yesterday presented, throughout the evening, and till a late hour at night, the appearance of a fair. The whole meadow glittered with light, and there were long lines of booths and drinking tables, all filled with merry people. An odd and grotesque addition to this scene of nocturnal revelry presented itself in the shape of *al fresco* cooking places, where, on fires made of heaped fir branches, enormous gridirons were continually covered with still more enormous sausages, which were handed round among circles of greedy purchasers, on whose faces the lurid light of the fires produced

an effect quite Rembrandt-like. Then there was also a travelling theatre *à la Richard-on*, where tumblers and posture-makers performed their jests to a gaping audience; and gigantic merry-go-rounds, with hobby-horses and carriages, mounted or filled with people of both sexes, produced the most absurd combinations of effect possible, as they whirled madly round, to the music of polkas and other airs, played by a capital band. And although the people were as merry as they could be, what made this German fair so pleasing was, that there was no drunkenness or indecorum. The people here seem always to remember what is due to themselves; they do not, in the midst of their enjoyment, lose by excess the faculty of enjoying.

Several of the Paris papers publish letters respecting the Royal Visit, some of which contain some pleasant gossip.

The *Constitutionnel* says that Queen Victoria must have been stunned with the deafening salvo of cannon which were fired in honour of her arrival on the banks of the Rhine; it appears that at Antwerp her Majesty entreated that the

guns might be allowed to "hold their peace" during her passage, but in vain. When the Royal party arrived at Coblenz the crowd were too much engaged in listening to the roar of the cannon and musketry combined to utter cries of rejoicing. "The Queen of England," says the writer, "ought to be well satisfied with the quantity of powder exploded in honour of her Majesty since she set foot on the banks of the Rhine. It is certain that the English artillery has never been so prodigally fired for any of the foreign Sovereigns who have lately landed on the shores of England; and the reception given to the French King at Portsmouth last year was not half so important, as far as noise was concerned, as that with which Frederick William II. has just honoured the presence of his ally, the Queen of Great Britain, at Coblenz."

Another Paris paper asserts that a ridiculous incident signalled the reception of her Britannic Majesty at Mayence. The *Fairy* steam-vessel was nearing the place of disembarkation, when it was discovered that the carpet which covered the platform by which the Royal party were to land—composed as it was of a patchwork of unequal fragments, and completely worn out by long service—was unworthy of being trodden by the august, though fairy feet of the illustrious Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. All hands were immediately aloft, and ordinance upon ordinance was issued, for the purpose of procuring a more suitable carpet. Three or four "bran" new ones were speedily brought, but they were quite too good for the ornament of the contemptible platform, which had been hastily constructed of planks, wretchedly joined together, and which, covered with fragments of tarpaulin, presented a truly miserable appearance. "The Municipality of Mayence assuredly did not draw their purse-strings very freely in honour of the august ally of the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt; although it is true that the visit of the Queen of England was not paid to them, but to the Prince of Prussia, the Governor of Mayence for the Germanic Confederation."

The Queen and Prince Albert were very closely pressed by the populace on their way to the Palace, and they were unable, in fact, to enter its precincts until the Generals and their Aides-de-Camp had performed the duty of gens d'armes, and forcibly repressed the too importunate anxiety of these eager sight-seers. "What must Queen Victoria have said?" asks the French writer, "she who gave such evident signs of her displeasure last year at the vulgar curiosity of the inhabitants of Brighton, who waylaid her whenever she went out."

An enthusiastic writer in the *Presse*, describing the *fêtes* at Bonn, exclaims, "Liszt is the Schiller of his art, as Thalberg is the Virgil. What fire! What spontaneity! What grace! What *furia*! Liszt was never finer in his life."

The same amusing gentleman writes:—"A number of toasts were drunk (at Bonn) to the healths of the King of Prussia, Beethoven, and Liszt. The latter at length rose, but his emotion was so great that he positively forgot to mention the French nation in the course of the generous tribute of thanks which he addressed to all those who, like ourselves, were assembled to *fête* the immortal Beethoven. M. Chelard, a French *artiste*, recalled to the memory of Liszt, in a speech full of dignity and moderation, this flagrant omission. Liszt wittily replied, saying that he owed his fame to France, and that the French would excuse him, when they were informed that, moved by the marks of esteem with which he had been honoured, he had even forgotten his own native country—the proud and noble Hungary! The health of the Queen of England had been drunk. These German gentlemen are usually ungallant towards the ladies. There were no less than two hundred at table, amongst whom Paris (not the city, but the son of Priam) would have been greatly embarrassed to make a choice. Yet you will hardly believe, my dear fellow, that not one of these orators had the gallantry to propose a toast in honour of our pretty table companions! I had a great mind to include the healths of all these females in that of our excellent and revered Queen, Marie Amelie, but I did not wish to give the pleasure of toasting our Queen to these Germans, who had actually forgotten, in their emphatic speeches, to pay a compliment to Auber, who sustains their lyrical drama, and to Hanebeck, who has done more for the glory of Beethoven than all Germany united. I therefore *trinqué*d familiarly with my own heart; and the cherished remembrance of my mother, mingled with that of the mother of all suffering French people, caused a sentimental tear to fall into my silent glass!"

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO GERMANY.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham has received a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., dated Rosenau, near Coburg, 20th August, 1845.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Rosenau, from Würzburg, on the evening of the 19th; and her Majesty has not experienced any fatigue from the journey.

Her Majesty, after taking leave of the King of Prussia, at Stolzenfels, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th, ascended the Rhine, as far as Mayence, in the *Fairy* yacht. On Sunday her Majesty rested at Mayence, and attended Divine Service at the English chapel.

On Monday, the 18th, the Queen slept at Würzburg, and was received, on her arrival at the Palace, by Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, in the absence of the King, who was detained at Munich. During the passage of the Queen through the Bavarian territory, her Majesty was treated with great honour and respect.

On the arrival of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the Duchy of Coburg, they were met by the Reigning Duke, and were greeted with universal demonstrations of joy and attachment.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this corporation, was held on Tuesday at their offices, 69, Lombard-street; Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The directors' report and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, were read to the proprietors, of whom there was a numerous attendance. It appeared that the operations of the company continue successful—the workings for the first six months of the last year, though highly satisfactory, had been far surpassed by the workings of the corresponding period of the present year; and the general aspect of the company's affairs was calculated to give great satisfaction. After announcing the customary dividend, the cordial thanks of the proprietors were voted to the Chairman and Directors.

LONDON AND CROYDON ATMOSPHERIC LINE.—A series of experiments have just been made on this line of railway, as to the power of ascending inclines, and have proved successful. A train was brought to the foot of an incline of one in fifty, and stopped, so as to deprive it of any power it might have acquired from the impetus of its previous progression. It was then propelled by the atmosphere up the incline, and that which many of our most eminent engineers have declared an impossibility was accomplished with the greatest ease imaginable. Among other results that have been obtained, we may mention that the five miles' length of tube has been exhausted in its whole extent, the barometer being at the time 27½, and that the piston has traversed its whole length. The experiments, as far as they have gone, demonstrate, not only the practicability, but the superiority, of the atmospheric mode of propulsion. The train was frequently propelled at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

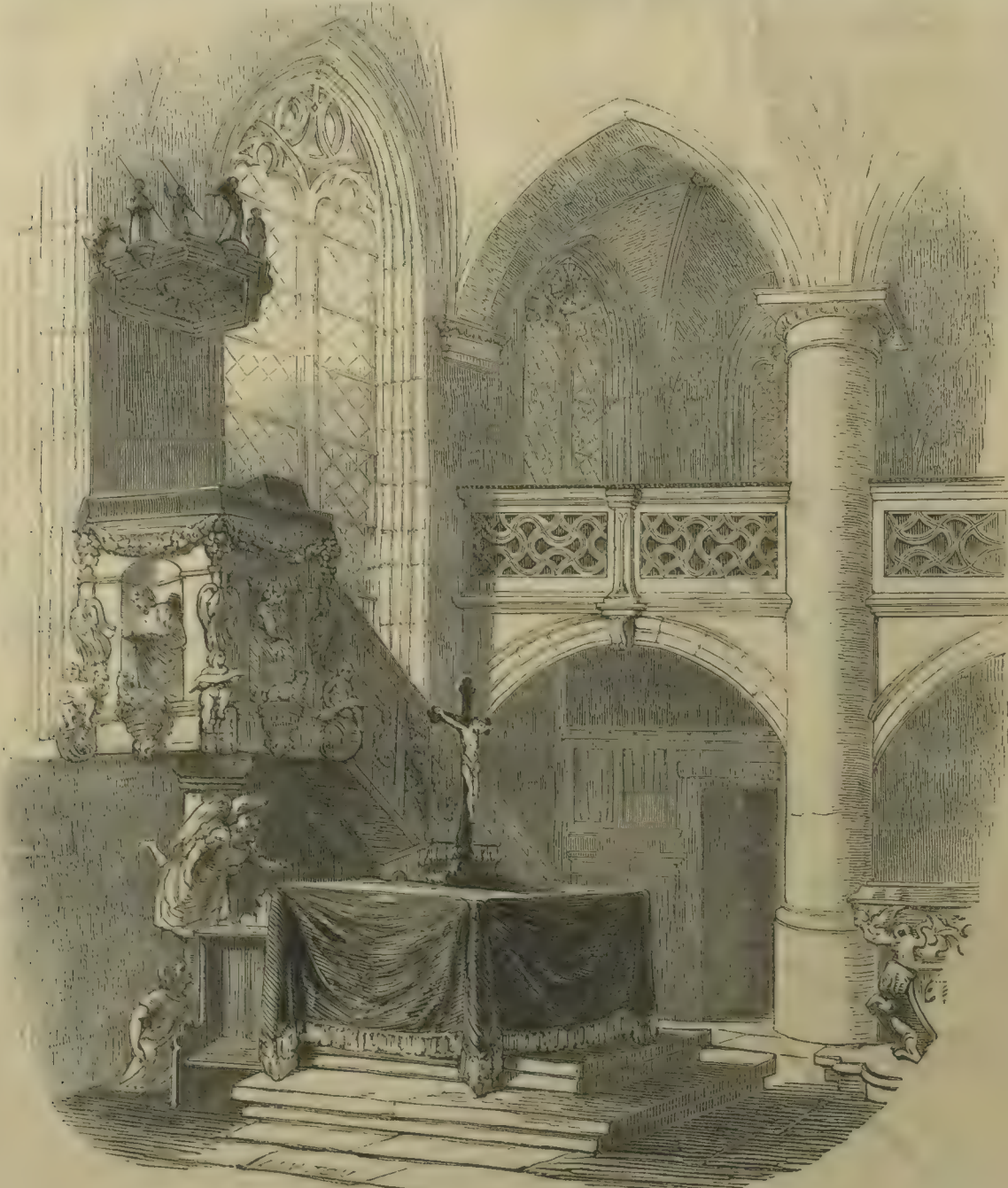
JUDGE LYNCH ON RAILWAYS.—A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, urging certain complaints against the Washington and Baltimore railroads, says—"I am at a loss which to recommend to an insulted community, the tearing up of the rails, or hanging the president and directors at suitable and appropriate distances along the line." The hint seems to have been taken by the "insulted community," for a few days afterwards several of the rails were torn up, and the fact was discovered only just in time to prevent an accident which must have been attended with the most fatal consequences.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.—It is very remarkable that Monsieur Arago the French astronomer, whose prediction that the Seine would be frozen over this year on the 8th of March, was so singularly realised, has been equally right in his anticipations as to the very day when the wet summer (which he also predicted) would end. He foretold that the weather would change on the 20th of August—and so it did, after a storm which has left behind it fearful traces in France. If the brilliant September which M. Arago now announces come true, there will be nothing to retard the development of British industry in the dearth or dearth of food, for never was the ground so laden with produce—the green crops, vegetables, and fruit, being even more abundant than the grain.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Duke of Cleveland has issued the strictest orders to all his tenants and servants, on no account to allow any railway engineer to make a survey through any part of his property, by giving all who attempt to do so, notice to desist; and if this is disregarded, commencing immediately an action for trespass against them.—The amount of traffic last week on the 1800 miles of railway, was £166,251, of which £80,873 was received for the conveyance of passengers, and £22,060 for the carriage of goods; being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of £17,508.—The number of passengers carried over the German lines in June last, amounted to 1,103,000, being 87,000 more than in the previous month. The largest increase arose on the Baden line.—The railway king in France, the French Hudson, is an odd looking, but keen observing individual, of the name of M'Kenzie. He is a great favourite of Louis Philippe.—There is some activity in the Irish lines. A project for running a line round the entire hill of Howth has been entertained. It has been surveyed, and it is said the engineering difficulties are not formidable.—The Limerick and Waterford line begins to be worked between the town of Tipperary and Limerick; the line adjoining Waterford awaits the opinion of Sir John Rennie and the fiat of the Board of Works.—The whole line of the British and Irish lines, from Dumfries to Portpatrick, has been laid off for examination by different engineers, who are busily employed making up their respective surveys.

EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—The appeal of Jacques Burghus (condemned for murder) to the Court of Cassation having been rejected, the execution was fixed to take place at Colmar (Haut Rhin) on Monday week at six o'clock, and at a quarter past five, the culprit having been roused from his sleep, the fatal news was communicated to him, which he received with great apparent calmness, merely saying, "I am prepared. This is my birth day. I die at twenty-four years of age." Before leaving the prison a glass of wine was offered him to support his strength, which he refused, saying that he did not need it. On arriving at the Champ de Mars he cast a melancholy and hasty glance at that lovely promenade, never again to be trodden by him; the next object that met his gaze was the guillotine, to the platform of which he ascended, accompanied by the pious curé, M. Maimbourg. Burghus then embraced M. Maimbourg, and prepared himself to receive the fatal stroke. In an instant after he had ceased to exist. The priest was so moved that he nearly fainted, and required the assistance of two men to descend the steps of the scaffold.

The *Courrier de Marseilles* of the 18th, states from Naples that the Government of the Two Sicilies has definitively abolished the tax on sulphur



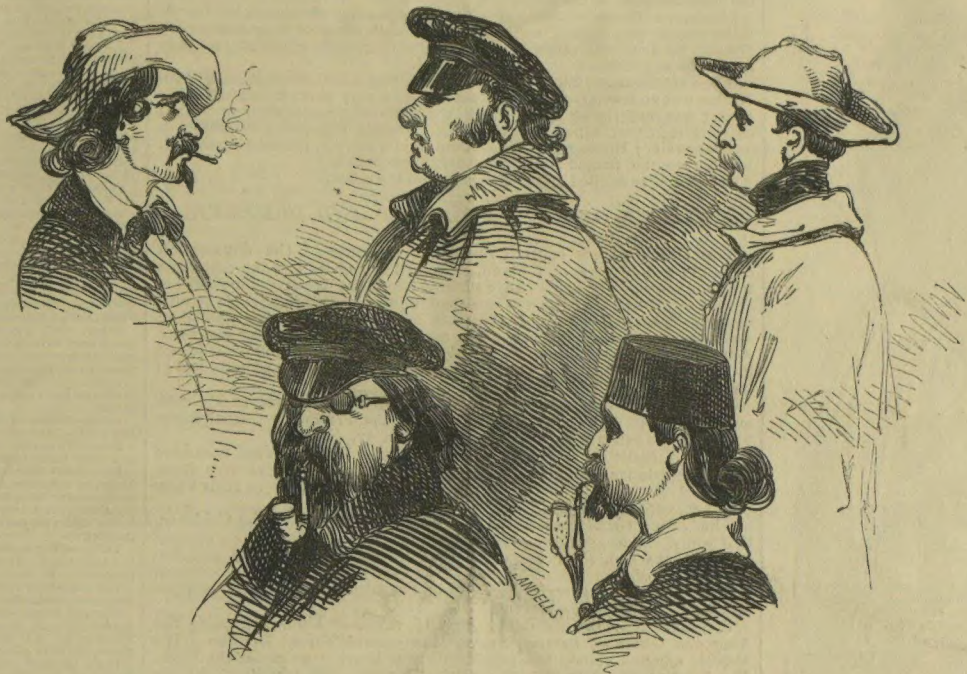
CHAPEL AT KALEMBERG.—FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S DRAWING

SKETCHES ON HER MAJESTY'S ROUTE.

The sketch-books of our artists who have attended the Royal Tourists *en route* from Antwerp to Coburg, and the majority of the interesting events and incidents of the Visit, have already been transferred to our pages. The annexed sketches from "the highways and bye ways" of Cologne, Bonn, &c., will convey an accurate notion of the characteristic costumes of those towns, and the peasantry of the surrounding district—many thousands of whom flocked into the cities, to witness the arrival of our beloved Queen. It has been sensibly observed that, "of course, these characteristics would have been the same under any other similar circumstances; but it is not every day that there is an event of sufficient interest to collect so many persons together, or to bring such elements of the picturesque into direct contrast."

It may be added, that in the Netherlands and Germany, the costume of the people is generally found to be modernized, and reduced to the condition common in London and Paris. It is principally among certain classes of the fishing population, and the peasantry, that any striking peculiarity exists.

The first engraved group have been sketched on board a steam-boat on the Rhine; and they present five average specimens of tourists: first, we have the shrewd-looking passenger with his high stock, and round-crowned hat; then the puffy *voyageur*, with the cap and cloak, the "consolations of travel;" next the bearded youth, with slouched hat and cravat à la Byron, cigar-in-mouth. But, where is the pipe?—why in the mouths of the two remaining characters, one of whom wears a cap of



almost eastern cut, whilst the other has the real cap of travel, which, by the way, is of German origin, and has become the travelling-cap of Europe.

In the second line of figures, the first group shows three students of Bonn; the small cap, jauntily placed upon a pile of hair, the short quaintly cut morning coat, and natty trowsers.

The second group consists of women of the middle class; and in the third, the lady has on a morning bonnet, with a long "curtain," and a sort of polka pelisse; such as are worn in the country: the fashion is seen, in miniature, in the child's dress. The hat of the gentleman is of unmistakeable Continental magnitude. The two latter groups have been sketched from the streets of Cologne.

The next sketch is from the Place d'Armes at Cologne, and shows a group of Prussian officers, their Kasern (barrack), &c.

The general change from ancient to modern costume, to which we have briefly alluded, is thus referred to in a graphic account of her Majesty's arrival at Antwerp:—

"Strange was the contrast between these picturesque old streets and the gay-looking modern population with which they were thronged as the *cortège* of the Queen drove slowly through them. If association led the mind to dwell on the image of the broad-built, leathern-jerkined, casqued soldiers of Alva, frowning grim terror among the crouching people, the jerk was sudden which brought it down to contemplate one of the "Braves Belges" with his staring uniform of blue, red and yellow, his heavy black flower-pot hat, or his merry chat and pleasant laugh with the



SKETCHES FROM COLOGNE.

STUDENTS AT BONN.

bloused and moustachioed people around. In place of the grave burghers to whom such antique houses should belong, it was amusing to see lolling in the window the *negociant*, half-dandy, half-bourgeois, smoking his cigar and passing his comments on the pretty Belgians or blooming Flemings who here and there graced the houses around. Two classes alone among the motley groups who filled the streets retained their ancient costume, and were in keeping with the unchanged city. There was the tall, gaunt curé (not always tall and gaunt, but sometimes short and oily), stalking along the streets in his shovel-hat and long black *soutan*, the most inelegant of all the clerical costumes; or there, mingled in the throng, the neat, clean Flemish woman, *paysanne* or *domestique*, with her gay contrast of colours—scarlet, blue, and pink—and her pure white cap of lace, its broad border shadowing the rosy face, and falling over the shoulders like the mailed casquet of a knight. On these costumes the imagination could dwell, and call up scenes of strife which those old houses had witnessed when many a deadly struggle devastated this city of the commerce of the European world, before the oppressed people could finally drive out their oppressors. Comparing them with the records of dress which exist in the pictures of contemporary painters, it seems that they are what they were three centuries ago."

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

It is no easy matter to describe the fashions as they exist at the present moment. They present a singular mixture of summer and winter apparel, and in some cases a revival of that worn early in the spring. The toilettes we had noticed, as appropriate to the summer season, no sooner came to



PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.—PLACE D'ARMES, COLOGNE.

light, than the cold winds and gloomy atmosphere caused their withdrawal. The fair leaders of fashion in dress and the marchandes de modes have been alike unprepared to meet such exigencies, and, consequently, toilettes in general have varied from the lightest to the darkest colours—the thickest to the most transparent materials, according to the taste of each fair wearer. Now, however, we hope for a better state of things; the summer costumes, which caused so much expense of taste and forethought to their possessors, will, perhaps, burst forth in all their brilliancy in this month, which, according to the weather-prophets, is to be fine and warm enough to compensate for all past disappointments.

Straw bonnets for country residence, for the sea side, and watering-places, are universally worn, as best adapted to such purposes. They are frequently, as in the accompanying plate, trimmed with black velvet ribbon, crossed simply over the crown, with a bow behind, and often edged with three narrow rows of the same ribbon. The *tour de tête* inside is also composed of black velvet ribbon. This style of trimming is singular in its very simplicity, and much favoured by young ladies. Sarcenet ribbons are also worn as trimmings for these bonnets.

In spite of the bad weather, however, a more light and tasteful toilette has been sometimes imperatively necessary, as, for example, at weddings, which take place in all seasons. On these occasions crape bonnets, in blue, pink, or dust colour, trimmed with light gauze ribbon, and shaded feathers, are much worn; but it is only in Town that such articles of costume are allowable; they would not, by a real *déshabillé*, be considered simple enough for country wear.

Barège dresses in good designs, especially those in which the colour blue cobalt predominates, are very *recherché*, and are frequently made without flowers, as being more adapted to the country. For dinner dresses, *gros de Naples glacé* in two shades are much in vogue. The favourite mixtures are dahlia and white, sapphire blue and white, wood-violet and china green. These dresses are made high; the sleeves are tight down to the elbow,

and enlarge gradually towards the waist, with an under-sleeve of muslin trimmed at the wrist, with embroidered insertion and two rows of lace.



FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Poil de chévre broché, in different colours, is also a favourite material for dinner or evening dresses. For the latter, they are made with short sleeves, and one large flounce, headed by a quilling of ribbon of the same colours as the dress.

MORNING CAPS are often made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with lace, and plain sarcenet ribbon of either cerise, blue, Japan rose, Persian lilac, or straw colour. These caps are placed on the back of the head; are made flat over the forehead, and full at the ears.

There is but little novelty as regards mantlets or scarfs for the promenade; they are often made in white cashmere, with a coloured design. For travelling or for the seaside, cashmere scarfs in deep colours, trimmed with a broad band of black velvet, are also in vogue. They are made, as in the accompanying plate, with a hood, likewise bordered with velvet.



FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

We have given to our fair readers all the information that can at present be collected on this topic. We hope, however, ere long, to be enabled to afford them more detailed descriptions as the fashions for the autumnal season assume a more decided form.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAVER—NINE MEN KILLED AND FOURTEEN WOUNDED.

A gallant and successful engagement has taken place on the west coast of Africa between the boats of one of her Majesty's ships and a large pirate slaver. The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the *Pantolon*, 10, sloop, Commander Edmund Wilson. The prize is a remarkably fine vessel, of about 450 tons, polacre rigged, with immense sails. She is of great celebrity on the coast, is armed with four 12-pounders, and had a mixed crew, composed chiefly of Spaniards, amounting to about fifty; and was equipped for any villainous service, whether slave dealing or piracy.

The *Pantolon* had been baffled in her chase of this vessel, supposed to be a slaver, for two or three days; and it appears the pirate, after leading the *Pantolon* away to St. Thomas's, and out-sailing her, doubled on the cruiser, and then ran to Lagos; but Captain Wilson was too old an officer on the coast to be so taken in, and on the 26th of May the sloop and the stranger caught sight of each other about two miles distant, off Lagos, becalmed. The pirate hoisted no colours; and the captain of the *Pantolon*, desirous of renewing his attentions, sent the cutter and two whale-boats, under the command of the first lieutenant, Mr. Lewis de T. Prevost, with the master, Mr. J. T. Crout, and the boatswain, Mr. Pasco, with marines and seamen, amounting to about thirty altogether, to make a more intimate acquaintance with the stranger, taking especial care, however, to be fully prepared for a warm reception.

The pirate gave the boats an indication of what they were to expect, as they neared, by opening on them a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and canister, in such a spirited style, that, after returning the compliment by a volley of musketry, the boats prepared for hard work. Animated by the show of resistance, each boat now emulated the other in reaching the enemy, the pirate continuing a sharp fire as they steadily advanced, the marines as briskly using their muskets. In half an hour from the discharge of the first gun from the pirate, the boats of the *Pantolon* were alongside, Lieutenant Prevost and Mr. Pasco on the starboard, and Mr. Crout, in the cutter, on the port side. The pirate crew, sheltering themselves as much as possible, nevertheless continued to fire the guns, loading them with all sorts of missiles—bullets, nails, lead, &c., and amidst a shower of these our brave sailors and marines dashed on board.

Lieutenant Prevost and his party in the two boats, notwithstanding their hot reception, were soon on the deck of the prize. The master boarded on the port bow, and, despite the formidable resistance and danger, followed by one of his boat's crew, actually attempted to enter the port as they were firing the gun from it. He succeeded in getting through, but his second was knocked overboard at the discharge; the gallant fellow, however, nothing daunted, was in an instant up the side again, taking part with the

master, who was engaged in a single encounter with one or two of the rascals. Having gained the deck, after a most determined resistance, they now encountered the pirates hand to hand, when the cutlass and bayonet did the remainder of the work.

Lieutenant Prevost finally succeeded in capturing the vessel, but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number lay dead on the deck, and seven or eight more were severely wounded, that they ran below or yielded.

A fine able seaman, named Henry Jackson, was killed, and a private Royal Marine was so severely wounded, that he died a very short time after. The master was severely wounded; Pasco, the boatswain, was slightly wounded; as were also four others—Carrick, the captain's coxswain; Soughton, a quartermaster; Harmer, an able seaman; and a marine, named Freemantle. An able seaman, named Jones, was severely wounded. The affair has excited a great sensation on the coast.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Dutch papers contain numerous accounts of the devastation caused in various parts of Holland, by a hurricane or waterspout that came from the south. The houses have suffered enormous damage—the roofs are carried away, and the windows smashed to pieces. It is impossible to estimate the damage, for not only the stock in the barns, but also what corn was mown and still in the fields, was taken up and scattered far and near. A small vessel on the Rhine, on board which were a man and his wife and three children, was turned upside down; the mast of it was fixed in the bed of the river.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff has taken up his residence at Malines, and has accepted the chaplaincy of the English Protestant Chapel there, where he will perform divine service every Sunday.

Count Viennot de Naubanc, one of the most distinguished members of the Legislative Assembly, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and Minister of the Interior under Louis XVIII., died at Paris a few days ago, aged 89.

The *Rhine Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Coblenz, that whilst the King of Prussia was at the chateau of Stolzenfels a Council was held, at which several political questions of high importance, and also the question of the religious differences in Germany, were discussed. Prince Metternich, says the letter, presided at the Council, and the Earl of Aberdeen and Count Bresson were present.

A letter from Leipzig dated Aug. 15, says:—"Their Majesties the King and Queen of Saxony arrived here yesterday from Dresden. His Majesty mingled among the people, and was heartily welcomed by them. The King promised to have the strictest investigation made into the late events, and consoled the relatives of the persons killed with the prospect of being provided for. His Majesty then went to the hospital, and conversed with the wounded. It might be easily imagined what a soothing effect this generous conduct of his Majesty had on the people."

We learn from Bonn, that Queen Victoria, before her departure from Cologne, subscribed 3500 thalers (about 14,000*fr.*) towards the completion of the dome in that city.

A terrible fire has just laid in ashes the ancient city of Luczk, in Volhynia. The fire commenced in the chimney of the Convent of St. Bridget, and has destroyed many precious monuments of the ecclesiastical history of past times, in which the city of Luczk played an important part. It has, among other things, consumed the valuable library, containing a number of documents concerning church history, the Polish Diet, the incursions of the Tartars, and the conquests of Poles and Russians.

In virtue of a convention with the Persian Government, French ships will henceforth be received into the ports of Persia upon the footing of the most favoured nations, and the produce of the industry of France will be admitted on a duty of 5 per cent. The Persian Government always puts this charge upon imported articles, in order to restrict the introduction of such as may tend to effeminate or vitiate the people.

Recent accounts from Constantinople describe several provinces of that empire as in a very disturbed state. In the province of Van, and in the neighbourhood of Bagdad, serious disturbances have taken place. A new poll tax imposed on the Chafais, or Kurds, is the principal cause of the outbreak in Van. Bahri Pacha has been sent with troops to reduce them to obedience.

Asia Minor is at the present moment suffering all the horrors of a famine. For the last two years the crops have failed, and water is so scarce that the quantity required for the consumption of a small family costs an enormous sum.

A letter from Insterburg dated Aug. 13, says:—"The distress in Poland must be extremely great. The poor people penetrate in crowds into our province, and fall on the fields of peas and potatoes; the peas are immediately devoured raw—the stalks of the potatoes are cut down, and boiled and eaten in the field. A detachment of troops has been sent to protect our frontier. It is said the fields in Poland, so far as the eye can reach, lie desert, and therefore the distress must increase in the approaching winter."

The last Cape of Good Hope papers contain a report of the trial and conviction of John Reas Thompson, storekeeper at Cape Town, for embezzling £10,920 10*s.* 8*d.*, the property of the Queen. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported to Van Diemen's Land for 14 years. His father (the late Sir John Reas Thompson, Knight) was originally a clerk in humble circumstances, at Leith, and by dint of industry, perseverance, and zeal, became a commissioner of the late navy board. On the abolition of that appointment, the Lords of the Admiralty, to mark their sense of Sir John's distinguished services, bestowed on his son the joint appointment of naval storekeeper and agent victualer at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived in 1829, to enjoy a salary of £700 per annum, free house, &c.

Letters from Berlin announce the recall of his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador at the Prussian Court, Talat Effendi, who is about to return to Constantinople to fulfil a high office in the Ottoman Government. His Excellency will be succeeded at Berlin by Schweket Bey.

Letters from Malta of the 15th inst. make mention of a rumour having been spread that a hostile meeting had taken place at Corfu between two officers of the Rifles, in which affair one had been so seriously wounded as to render it expedient for his antagonist and second to keep out of the way; but neither names nor dates are mentioned.

The *Portafoglio Maltese* of the 15th inst., brings news from Tripoli of the 9th. On the 9th, the American frigate *Cumberland*, bearing a Commodore's flag, arrived in that harbour; on the following day, two Ottoman ships of war merely touched there to land two Turkish naval officers, and in the evening a zebeck reached from Tunis, with three French passengers, and despatches for the Consul of France. The most contradictory reports were in circulation. The Pasha, it was said, intended to attempt a *coup de main* on the island of Gerbi. A body of 3,000 well armed and equipped Arnauts was encamped outside the walls of the city, and other troops were expected from Constantinople.

Captain Manby has presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert a geranium, raised from a cutting of one that was in Nelson's cabin, on board the *Elephant*, at the battle of Copenhagen.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Government is endeavouring to put down the religious excitement, by preventing public meetings. A meeting of the "friends of the light," which was to take place on the 20th, was stopped by the police, at the moment when the people were assembling. A declaration to that effect is to be published by the King. The latest accounts from Leipzig merely state that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the origin of the disturbances in that town have not yet made their report. The town is now quiet.

A Bath paper states that native silver ore of a very rich quality has recently been discovered in the East Coombe Silver and Lead Mine, in the parish of Stembidge, and the prospects generally are very flattering.

The Athens journals of the 10th confirm the fact that Coletti had appointed sixteen new senators, all selected from the ultra constitutional party, and that Metaxas, disgusted with the proceeding, had retired from the Cabinet. Admiral Canaris, the Minister of Marine, had also expressed his intention of resigning, but had been induced to withdraw the letter containing his resignation. Senor Riga Palamides is spoken of as the probable successor of Metaxas.

The following particulars are from Bois-le-Duc:—"We have received here further details of the ravages caused at Zevenbergen by the dreadful hurricane on the 19th of this month. The roof of the new church fell in, and in its fall carried away the ceiling; 11 houses are wholly destroyed, 66 very much injured, and 60 others damaged, though in a less degree. Three persons lost their lives; the damage done to effects and furniture, and to the fronts of the Castle is very great."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The accounts which have reached us, this week, from nearly the whole of our wheat growing districts—but more particularly from the southern and western counties—are, on the whole, of a favourable character. In Essex, Kent, Hampshire, Devonshire, &c., large quantities of wheat have been carried in good condition. North of the Humber, very little wheat has as yet been cut. Since Monday, the arrivals of wheat of home produce for our market have exhibited a falling off, compared with those reported in several previous weeks; nevertheless, they have proved seasonably large. A few speculative purchases having been effected in this article on Wednesday last, the above of samples here, to-day, was by no means large, yet fully adequate to meet the wants of the buyers. On the whole, the factors were firm, and would not submit to lower terms; consequently, very little business was transacted at unaltered figures, and a clearance was not effected. The duty on foreign wheat having remained stationary at 18*s.*, very few parcels have been entered for home consumption this week. For every description—freight as well as in bond—the sale was very dull, yet prices were unaltered. The imports have amounted to 7889 quarters. We had a very limited show of barley, the sale for which was tolerably steady, at previous figures. There was an increased supply of malt offering, yet the sale for it was steady, at very full prices. A very large import of oats has taken place from abroad, viz. 26,200 quarters; but, if in our own estate, as also from Ireland, scarcely any parcels came fresh to hand. The oat trade was extremely inactive, and previous rates were barely supported. Beans, peas, and flour, moved off slowly at unaltered figures. We had a few parcels of new seeds offering, in fair condition. The seed trade ruled dull, yet prices were not lower. The accounts respecting the seed crop are somewhat more favourable.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4600*q.*; barley, 60*q.*; oats, 290 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2570 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 60*q.*; barley, —; oats, 26,200 quarters. Flour, 211*h.* sacks; malt, 1670 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 56*s.* to 62*s.*; ditto, white, 60*s.* to 66*s.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48*s.* to 54*s.*; ditto, white, 56*s.* to 62*s.*; rye, 30*s.* to 32*s.*; grinding barley, 25*s.* to 27*s.*; distilling, 25*s.* to 28*s.*; malted ditto, 30*s.* to 33*s.*; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 54*s.* to 60*s.*; brown ditto,

48*s.* to 53*s.*; Kingston and Ware, 53*s.* to 58*s.*; Chevalier, 62*s.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22*s.* to 24*s.*; potatoes ditto, 22*s.* to 24*s.*; Youghal and Cork, black, 20*s.* to 21*s.*; ditto, white, 20*s.* to 22*s.*; tick beans, new, 36*s.* to 40*s.*; ditto, old, 33*s.* to 39*s.*; grey peas, 37*s.* to 39*s.*; mangle, 33*s.* to 40*s.*; white, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; boilers, 40*s.* to 42*s.*, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60*s.* to 61*s.*; Suffolk, 42*s.* to 43*s.*; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 40*s.* to 42*s.*, per 28*lb.* Foreign.—Fine wheat, 40*s.* to 64*s.*; Dantzic, red, 54*s.* to 60*s.*; white, 60*s.* to 66*s.*. In Bond.—Barley, 22*s.*; oats, 19*s.* to 20*s.*; ditto 17*s.* to 19*s.*; beans, 36*s.* to 37*s.*; peas, 36*s.* to 37*s.* per quarter. Flour, American, 21*s.* to 23*s.*; Barley, 21*s.* to 22*s.*, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new seeds have reached us since our last, but their quality is by no means first-rate. Old seeds command very little attention.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52*s.* to 58*s.*; Baltic, crushing, 40*s.* to 45*s.*; Mediterranean and Oiled, 40*s.* to 44*s.*. Hempseed, 38*s.* to 39*s.*, per quarter. Coriander, 12*s.* to 13*s.*, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 5*s.* to 12*s.*; white ditto, 12*s.* to 14*s.*. Tares, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, per bushel. English Rapeseed, 42*s.* to 47*s.*, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 41*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.*; ditto foreign, 47*s.* to 47*s.* 6*d.* per 1000. Rapeseed cakes 45*s.* to 46*s.*, per ton. Canary, 46*s.* to 52*s.*, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45*s.* to 50*s.*; extra, 52*s.* to 55*s.*; white 60*s.* to 62*s.*; extra up to 65*s.*. Foreign, red, 40*s.* to 45*s.*; extra, 50*s.*; white 50*s.* to 62*s.*; extra, 75*s.* per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 8*d.* to 9*d.*; of household ditto, 6*d.* to 8*d.*, per 4*lb.* loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 57*s.* 0*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 0*d.*; oats, 22*s.* 8*d.*; rye 33*s.* 4*d.*; beans 41*s.* 8*d.*; peas, 39*s.* 1*d.*.

Sea Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54*s.* 0*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 6*d.*; oats, 22*s.* 5*d.*; rye, 33*s.* 5*d.*; beans 40*s.* 8*d.*; peas, 39*s.* 7*d.*.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 18*s.*; barley 9*s.*; oats, 6*s.*; rye, 9*s.* 6*d.*; beans 2*s.* 6*d.*; peas 3*s.* 6*d.*.

Tea.—There have been offered at public sale this week about 14,000 packages, about 3500 of which found buyers, at previous rates, with the exception of Gunpowder and Imperial, which declined 1*d.*, 3*d.* to 1*d.* per *lb.*. The imports continue on a moderate scale, with large deliveries. Privately, the supply on offer is small. Low and middling Congous are selling freely, but all other kinds of *Tea* are very dull.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been doing in West India sugar this week, and the quotations have declined from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. In Mauritius, very little is doing; but all other descriptions are in good request, at full prices. Brown lumps are selling at 56*s.*, and standard do, 76*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Coffee.—Good ordinary Ceylon has been steady, at 46*s.* to 47*s.* per cwt. In Jamaica, only a moderate business is doing; while the foreign market is very inactive, but prices are not lower.

Cocoa.—Owing to the present high rates, very little is doing in this article. Small lots of West India have sold at 44*s.* to 45*s.* for good ordinary Trinidad, and 47*s.* 6*d.* to 48*s.* for good red.

Rice.—We have to report a very slow inquiry for this article, which may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter being large, and the arrivals extensive, the demand is heavy, at a further decline in value of 1*s.* per cwt. Nearly the whole of the late imports of foreign butter have been taken at full prices. There is rather more doing in bacon, though at a decline of 1*s.* per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 48*s.* to 50*s.*; inferior ditto, 44*s.* to 47*s.*; and heavy, 43*s.* to 45*s.* per cwt. Hams and lards dull, and rather lower. Other kinds of provisions inactive.

Oil.—This market has ruled very steady, but no further improvement can be noticed in the quotations. Town tallow, 41*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.* net cash. The shipments, at St. Petersburg, are progressing in about the same ratio as those of last season.

Oils.—There is more business doing in nearly all kinds, and prices have an upward tendency, especially for southern and linseed.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 43*s.* 15*s.* to 44*s.* 15*s.*; useful ditto, 45*s.* 0*s.* to 45*s.* 2*s.*; fine upland ditto, 45*s.* 10*s.* to 45*s.* 16*s.*; clover hay, 44*s.* 10*s.* to 45*s.* 10*s.*; oat straw, 16*s.* to 17*s.* 10*s.*; wheat straw, 11*s.* 10*s.* to 12*s.* 10*s.*, per load. New meadow hay, 43*s.* 10*s.* to 44*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and new clover, 44*s.* 0*s.* to 45*s.* 5*s.*, per load.

Coal (Friday).—Chester Main, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Holywell Main, 16*s.* 6*d.*; New Tanfield, 14*s.*; Ord's Redoubt, 14*s.*; Rowley, 15*s.*; Killingworth, 17*s.*; Walker, 17*s.*; Haswell, 18*s.* 9*d.*; Pemberton, 17*s.*; Stewart's, 18*s.* 6*d.*; and Lambton, 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts which have reached us to-day from Mid Kent are to the effect that the bine is looking very unpromising; but, from all other parts, our advices are comparatively speaking, favourable. For most kinds of hops, we have a steady demand at late previous quotations. A pocket of new hops, grown at Beckley, in Sussex, was on offer this morning by Mr. Dunk. The quality was good, and the asking price 4*s.* 10*s.* per cwt. The duty is called £175,000.—Sussex Pockets, 45*s.* 8*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*; Weald of Kent, 45*s.* 8*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*; Mid Kent, 45*s.* 10*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*; East Kent, 46*s.* 10*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, yet the sale is steady, at from 3*s.* 10*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—To-day's market for the supply of beasts on offer was, for the time of year, moderately extensive, but of middling quality. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. From Holland we received 66 beasts, 60 sheep, and 24 calves; from Scotland 100 Scots, mostly in fair condition. The numbers of sheep were larger by 1000 than those exhibited on this day's market. The mutton trade was very dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. In lambs we had a steady demand, at late previous quotations. A pocket of new hops, grown at Beckley, in Sussex, was on offer this morning by Mr. Dunk. The quality was good, and the asking price 4*s.* 10*s.* per cwt. The duty is called £175,000.—Sussex Pockets, 45*s.* 8*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*; Weald of Kent, 45*s.* 8*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*; Mid Kent, 45*s.* 10*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*; East Kent, 46*s.* 10*s.* to 46*s.* 0*s.*.

Per ribs, to sink the oil:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 12*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; lambs, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*. Suckling calves, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*; and quarter old store pigs, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* each. Beasts, 73*s.*; cows, 11*s.*; sheep and lambs, 88*s.*; calves, 39*s.* 3*s.* 4*s.*.

Knockgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a full average supply of meat on sale here to-day, while the general demand was heavy at barely stationary prices:—

Per ribs, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; inferior mutton, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; middling ditto, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; real, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; small pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*. ROBERT HARRIS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The recent improvement in the weather, and its effect in checking the rise in corn, has operated beneficially upon the prices of the English Funds. Consols at the commencement of the week quoted 99½ to 4 for money and time, with a firm market. The settlement of the *Exchequer* account passed off easily on Tuesday, no fluctuation sufficiently large having occurred to render differences difficult of arrangement. Some large money sales towards the close of the week on account of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery tended to render the market rather flat. These sales must now be anticipated, from the Railway Companies, who have either secured or lost their bills, requiring the return of their deposits. A temporary effect upon the market generally, may therefore be occasionally expected. *Exchequer* Bills and Reduced have felt the downward influence of the cause just described. India Stock also closes rather heavily. Quotations are:—Bank Stock, 212½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 99; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 102½; Long Annuities, 11½; Ditto 30 years, 11½; Ditto 30 years, 11 1/3-16; India Stock, 271; India Bonds, 65; Consols for Account, 99½; *Exchequer* Bills, 50 51 53.

The Foreign Market has been rather depressed during the week. Spanish yielded on Tuesday to the depressing influence of the Madrid revolt, but has been firmer since. The state of the Spanish Treasury is a subject that must excite some interest, after the various promises long since made only to be broken. Upon M. Mon taking office, it was assumed that considerable changes would result. The general idea was, that the overdue Coupons were to be converted, or at least a portion of them, into Active Three per Cent.; the claims of the Passive and Deferred Bondholders were to be attended to, and by arrangement mentioned at the time, but never heard of since, the existing Five per Cent. were not to be overlooked. It has been a source of anxiety and doubt on each returning dividend day, whether the funds would be forthcoming even for the payment of the interest upon the Three per Cent.; and this difficulty is increased by M. Mon's restoration of the clergy lands, which were allocated by Espartero, to relieve the taxes of a portion of the pressure arising from the Foreign Debt. All chance of any favourable change, the present state of political affairs must indefinitely postpone. The business lately here has been little better than nominal, the public ceasing to take any interest in these stocks. The Ecuador Bonds have improved, quoting 4½; and Columbian improved, on Tuesday, to 13½ to 14. In Mexican nothing is doing, and the general tone of the market is flat, from the inactivity that prevails. At closing, prices are, Columbian Bonds, ex Venezuela, 18½; Mexican Five per Cent., 1837, 34½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 64½; Russian Bonds, 118½; Ditto, Passive, 62½; Spanish Three per Cent., 88½; French Three per Cent., 75 c.; Exchange, 60 c.; Belgian Scrip, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 62½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½.

Considerable activity has characterised the Share Market during the week, particularly in the Scrips. Northampton and Banbury quoted on Monday 7½ premium. South Midlands have risen also to 7½; and London and York quoted 7½, from a rumour that Rastrick's Direct Manchester line would join them in opposing the London and Birmingham, and would also use a portion of the London and York line for traffic. This has, however, since been contradicted, and there is no reason to believe it more than a mere rumour. The favourable influence of the fine weather had an effect in giving buoyancy to the market as the week advanced. Rastrick's direct Manchester has been done for time at 2½ premium, and Brightons, South Easterns, and Eastern Counties are in demand. North Devons have also been sold for time at 2½ prem. The closing prices are, Aberdeen, 34; Birmingham and Gloucester, 132½; Caledonian, 11½; Ditto Extension, 34; Cambridge and Lincoln, 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Direct Northern, 24; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 8; Dublin and Galway, 3½; Eastern Counties, 20; Ditto New, 7½ p.; Eastern Union Extension, 3; Grand Union, 2½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 25; Ditto Extension, 11½; Great Western, 213; Ditto, Fifths, 47; Leicester and Bedford, 2½ p.; London and Birmingham, 22½; Ditto 4 Shares, 28; Ditto Extension, 24; London and Blackwall, 104; London and Brighton, 77; London and Croydon, 26; Ditto New, 13, premium; London and South Western, 75; Ditto New, 15; London and York, 6½; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 2½; Lynn and Ely, 7½; Manchester and Leeds, 211; Do. 4 Shares, 99; Do. Quarters, 38; Manchester and Birmingham, 69; Do. Quarters, 134; Do. New Quarters, 114; Manchester, Buxton, and Mallock, 74 p.; Midland, 172; Do. New, 20½; Midland Great Western (Irish), 22; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 54; Newcastle and Berwick, 24½; Newcastle, Durham and Lancashire Junction, 32; North British, 324; Ditto New, 94; North Kent and Direct Dover, 42; N. Staffordshire, 44; N. Wales, 3; Oxford and Worcester, 8; Portsmouth Direct, 6; Preston and Wyre, 40½; Richmond, 8; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 2½; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 64; Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union, 3; South Devon, 35½; South Midland, 78; South Eastern and Dover, 43½, 46½; Ditto No. 1, 22; Ditto, No. 3, 82; Staines and Richmond, 28; South Wales, 64; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 24; Welch Midland, 32; Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union, 44; York and Carlisle, 42; York and North Midland, 107; Ditto Half Shares, 51½; Ditto Scarborough Branch, 51½; Ditto Selby, 75½; Ditto Extension, 23½; Boulogne and Amiens, 11½; Dendre Railway, 24; Dutch Rh

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SEAT IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, Aug. 26.—Stewart of Kirkcubright: Thomas Maitland, Esq., of Dundrennan, in the room of Alexander Murray, Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPT.—KIRKHAM, Lupton-street, Finsbury, butcher. R. B. CLARKE, Gower-street, North, Saint Pancras, plumber and glazier. W. YERREY, High-street, Kingsland, licensed victualler. W. M. HANSARD, Park-road, Holloway, and Highgate, florist. J. HODGSON, Liverpool, scrivener. A. HINDS and J. THOMPSON, Leeds, stock and share brokers.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.—A. RIDDELL, Glasgow, hotel and boarding-house keeper. A. SANDISON, Knowhead, Aberdeenshire, farmer. J. STEEL, Edinburgh, book-binder.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

BANKRUPT.—G. CHENNEL, Capel Surrey, carpenter and builder. J. GUY, Bury-street, Westminster, publisher. S. C. BIGMARE, 11, St. Paul's, straw plait manufacturer. R. RODDEN, Cambridge, coach-builder. R. HUTCHINSON, Jewry-street, Aldgate, leather-seller. J. JOPLIN, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, craper. J. R. OWEN, Manchester, stock-broker. W. S. HARLEY, Penzance, Cornwall, hatter. J. CURTIS, Liskeard, Cornwall, linen and woollen-draper.

BIRTHS.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, the wife of George Brockelbank, Esq., of a daughter.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of William Strahan, Esq., of a daughter.—In Wyndham-place, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Elvington, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.—Mrs. Thomas B. Fleming, of Champion-park, Camberwell, of a son.—At Sweden-street, near Stock-alton, the wife of George J. K. Gordon, Esq., her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Stockholm, of a daughter.—At East Farleigh Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Southwold, Suffolk, the Rev. Joseph Williams Blakesley, to Margaret Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Holmes.—At Stock Gayland, Thomas Hext, Esq., to Rhoda Charlton, third daughter of the Rev. Harry Farr Yeaman, LL.B.—At Stapleford, Charles L. Hall, Esq., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Esq., of Wood Hall, in the island of Jamaica.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, John Neill, Esq., M.P., to Harriet Eliza, second daughter of Major-General Dickson, C.B.—At Cranbury-park, near Winchester, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late General Onslow.

DEATHS.

At Tunbridge-wells, in the 78th year of her age, Louisa, daughter of the late Silvanus Grove, Esq.—At the Fifth, near Wrexham, Elizabeth Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Topping, Esq., King's Counsel.—At Wimbledon, George, the second son of the Hon. Charles and Lady Maria Ponsonby.—Brighton, Miss Agnes Maccles, daughter of the late Jacob Maccles, Esq.—At Epsom, Mary Jane, widow of the late Sir George Cooper, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.—In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Jane, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Affleck.—At the Rectory, Bristow, Devon, the Rev. Coryndon Luxmoore, aged 90.—At Woodton Hall, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. D. Bromley, relict of the late Sir John Bromley, Bart.—At Ottery, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Ceylon, the Hon. Sir John Major-General John Mayne, C.B., Bombay Army.—At Wortley, near Sheffield, Ardencon Corbett, aged 71.—Lady Theodosia Hale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REOPENING OF ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, FOR THE WINTER SEASON. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BARTY. FRENCH NOVELTY, RE-ENGAGEMENT OF THE UNEQUALLED TROOP OF FRENCH EQUESTRIANS. First Week of the New Grand Egyptian Spectacle, entitled the BRIDE OF THE NILE; or, The Oracle of Latona, in which the celebrated Mr. Denzil will perform STUPENDOUS EFFECTS! NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! COMBINATION OF STAGE AND CIRCUS at one time. The whole arranged in TWENTY TABLEAUX. THE SCENES IN THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! COMBINATION OF EQUESTRIANISM. The whole concluding with a pleasing After-piece. Full particulars will be given in the daily programmes. Box-office open from 11 to 6. Equestrian instruction given as usual.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 1st, the DAY EXHIBITION will be open from 10 to half-past 5 o'clock. The EVENING EXHIBITION will commence at 7, for the Conservatory, Ruins, Caverns, and Mount Blanc. The celebrated new Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, and the Museum of Sculpture, brilliantly illuminated, will be opened at 8 o'clock. No admittance after 10 o'clock.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY AND H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 10 till 4 past 5. Equal to Six Exhibitions; the Glyptotheca containing Works of the first Artists, Mount Blanc and Mountain Torrent, Superb Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, repainted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 3s.; Children Half-price. The Staircase Caverns 1s. extra.

EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 7 till 10 o'clock, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, erected in front of the day picture; the largest in the world, comprising 46,000 square feet. Projected and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Tebbin. The Caverns, Mount Blanc, and Torrent, by Night. The Glyptotheca and Refreshment Room brilliantly illuminated. The whole Exhibition designed by Mr. Bradwell and Mr. Tebbin. Admission, 3s.; Children Half-price. The Staircase Caverns 1s. extra.

BALLOONING! BALLOONING! BALLOONING! CREMORNE GARDENS, CHELSEA. Can be reached from all parts of Town, by Omnibus 6d. Boat 4d. The first and only BENEFIT ever taken by Mr. GREEN, the aeronaut, will take place on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1st, 1845. Mr. Green will ascend at half-past five o'clock, in the Great Nassau Balloon. Taking up with him a dozen Ladies and Gentlemen. The Admission is only One Shilling—Children, Half-price.

ROCK BAND CONCERTS.—THE ORIGINAL MONSTRE STONE BAND, invented and manufactured by Messrs. RICHARDSON AND SONS, after thirteen years' incessant labour and application, from rocks dug out of the mighty Skiddaw, in Cumberland, now performing daily, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, from 12 till 5, and 7 till 9, most positively CLOSE on Wednesday, September 10th, 1845.—Admission, 1s. each; Front Seats, 2s.; Children, Half-price.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The Original Large MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO has just OPENED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 430 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged. The most authentic Wellington gained the Victory. "Admirable and unequalled."—*National and Milliner's Gazette*. THE NEW MODEL, showing the GRAND CHARGE OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. "The life and spirit which Captain Siborne has infused into this model, is to us, almost inexplicable."—*United Service Gazette*. Open from Eleven Morning, till Nine Evening. Admission to each Model, 1s. * Half-price from Seven to Nine Evening.

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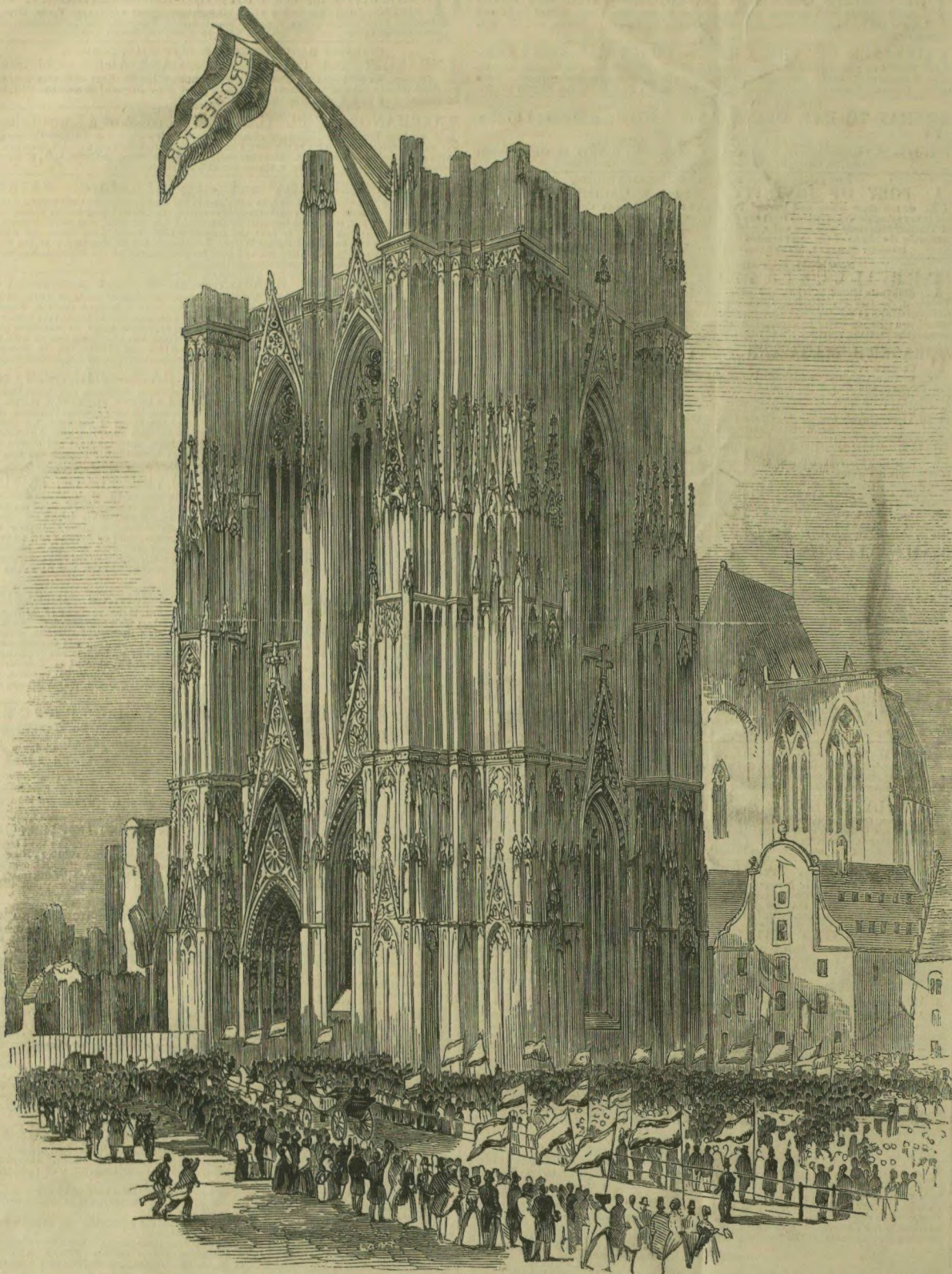
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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CATHEDRAL, AT COLOGNE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

In our journal of the Royal route, we briefly described her Majesty's visit to the Cathedral (Dom Kirche) of Cologne, which, though in an unfinished state, is one of the finest and purest Gothic monuments in Europe.

The Royal visit took place on Wednesday afternoon (the 13th), but press of other illustrations of her Majesty's progress prevented our inserting the accompanying representation in our paper of last week.

The Queen and suite, accompanied by the King of Prussia, left Brühl for Cologne, in order to see the Cathedral and some few other of the remarkable sights of the city. By an order from the authorities, which was previously promulgated in the papers, a procession was formed of the Dombau-Verein, or committee for superintending the completion of the Cathedral, together with the workmen employed under them. They formed in a long line, two or three abreast, in a small square near the Cathedral, so that when the

Royal party came up they were ready to precede them. The carriages drove slowly round the area in which the Cathedral stands, the Queen being thus enabled to see the full beauty of the structure, which, although, as every reader knows, it is unfinished, is nevertheless magnificent.

The great design of the architect for the whole building is marked out with tolerable clearness, but nearly all that is necessary to give it an ensemble of architectural beauty is unfinished. The great tower, which is a miracle of lightness and elegance for so gigantic a mass, was to have been 500 feet high, but it is cut short at about 160. It was to have had a companion tower of the same height, which, however, was not even commenced. From the top of one of the towers, the Royal flag waved, and, singular to say, from the crane which was left by the workmen at the top of the tower when the work was left unfinished in the very early part of the sixteenth century.

In the second Engraving, we gain a glance at the picturesque river scenery of the suburbs, and its industrial population; for they attend to matters of more import than dancing and beer-drinking at the guinguettes. In the distance is seen a steamer, strangely jostling with the Roman Colonia, and the times when Cologne was called "the Rome of the North."

As the Queen now passed round the Cathedral, a vast crowd of persons lined the way. They behaved with the utmost decorum. As soon as the circuit of the exterior had been made, her Majesty and the other distinguished personages left their carriages, and entered the Cathedral. The bells were set tolling at the time, and their blended tones, more deep, and, at the same time, more soft than those of the finest organ, produced the grandest harmony conceivable.

The choir of the Cathedral is remarkable as one of the most perfect specimens of Gothic architecture extant. Here, also, is the famous shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne. All these things, and many more, which are familiar to travellers, and the circumstantial particulars of which are to be found in the guide-books, were visited by the Royal party.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"E." Winkie Rectory.—A private communication was forwarded a month ago, directed "Yorkshire," but has been returned by the Post-office authorities. Will our correspondent oblige us with a particular address?

"J. H.," Southwark.—It is not contrary to the laws of Chess to Castle the King after he has been in check. The position sent is utterly deficient in point or purpose. In a problem, the best defensive moves must be given to the beaten party, and he must be mated by force in spite of them, or the problem is nought.

"Bookworm"—Not of Dr. Parr. The anecdote, which we remember reading in the "Quarterly Review" some years since, is told of Archdeacon Coxe, and is to this effect:—Shortly after he first left college, he spent a few weeks at Margate; upon his return, a lady, hearing him speak enthusiastically of Chess, remarked that he should have been at Margate lately, where a melancholy gentleman was to be seen playing Chess by himself in the public library for hours together. "Did you know his face?" asked Mr. Coxe. "No, indeed," said the lady; "but I can remember his back, and should know that in a moment." Mr. Coxe placed himself in the attitude of the Chess player, and was immediately recognised as the melancholy individual of the Margate Library.

"Foolscap."—Write again more explicitly, we cannot understand the question.

"Hawthorn."—Try the following:—White King at his 3rd, Rook at Q B 6th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, and P at Q 2nd; Black King at his 4th, and P at K B 4th. Having placed the men thus, show how White mates in seven moves.—Another: White King at his B 6th, Q at her R 3rd, Rook at Q R 4th, Pawns at K R 6th and K Kt 5th; Black King at his R square, and P at K R 2nd. In this situation, White engages to give checkmate with his Kt's Pawn in ten moves without taking the Black Pawn.—Again: Place the men precisely as in the last problem, except the White King, which must stand on his B's 5th instead of 6th square. Here, also, the Mate is to be forced with the Kt's Pawn in ten moves without taking the Black Pawn. These last stratagems are extremely difficult.

"A Lover of Chess."—Confessedly knowing little or nothing of the game, would it not bewell for the amateur to devote the time he can spare for Chess to his own improvement, rather than to animadversions on games, the beauties of which he does not seem to understand? In reply to the queries of his postscriptum, it is not advisable to take the Gambit Pawn in the Queen's Gambit. Get "Lewis's Chess for Beginners."

"W. W. T."—The far-famed Chessmen of Charlemagne are still preserved in Paris. They are not exhibited in the Royal Library, but at the Hotel Clugny.

Solutions by "H. B.," "J. W. H.," "J. B.," "J. H.," "Woolwich," "Alpha," "Novitius," "H. P.," "L. L. R.," and "Kale," are correct.

Those by "A. Z.," "94," "M. M.," "Beta," and "Nemo," all wrong.

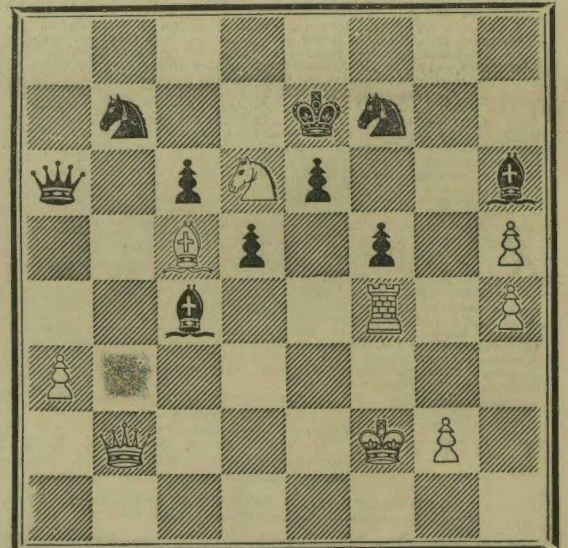
* An amateur of Plymouth is desirous of playing a friendly game of Chess by correspondence; address to "No. 12, Post-Office, Plymouth."

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 83.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K's 7th (dis. ch) | K to his B's 3rd or * |
| 2. R to K B's 5th (ch) | P takes R |
| 3. Q to her 6th (ch) | K to his Kt 4th |
| 4. K B's P two (ch) | K to R's 5th |
| 5. Kt takes K B P—(mate) | |
| | * 1. K to Q's 3rd |
| 2. R to Q's 5th (double ch) | K to Q B's 2nd |
| 3. Q to her 6th—(mate) | |

PROBLEM NO. 84.

BY HERR KUIPER

White to play first, and mate in five moves.
BLACK.

WHITE.

GAME NO. 22.

The following game, played by the celebrated basso, Herr Staudigl, against a Metropolitan amateur, exhibits an ingenious defence invented by the former to meet one of the variations of Ghulam Kassim's version of the Muzio Gambit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. —) | BLACK (Herr S.) | WHITE (Mr. —) | BLACK (Herr S.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 8. B to Q Kt 3d | Q takes P |
| 2. K B P two | P takes P | 9. Q B takes P | K Kt to B 3d |
| 3. K Kt to B 3d | K Kt P two | 10. Q Kt to Q 2d | Q B to K Kt 5th |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt P one | 11. Q to K Kt 3d | Kt takes K P |
| 5. Q P two | P takes Kt | 12. Q takes Q B. | Q to K B 7th (ch) |
| 6. Q takes P | Q P two | 13. K to Q sq | Q takes Kt (ch) |
| 7. B takes P | Q B P one | 14. B takes Q | Kt to K B 7th (ch) |

Winning the Queen, and having a clear piece more than his opponent.

* In the ordinary attack of the Muzio Gambit, the first player now Castles. The present variation occurs originally, we believe, in Koch's Treatise, published at Magdeburg, 1825, but it has since been carefully analysed, and much improved, by the great Indian player, Ghulam Kassim. (See his "Variations on the Muzio Gambit," Madras, 1829.)

† The authorities concur in declaring this to be the best move.
‡ A powerful attack may now be obtained by taking K B P, checking.
§ This and the succeeding moves by Black are very skilfully played.

GAME NO. 23.

Lively skirmish recently played between Mr. Staunton and a celebrated amateur, the former giving the Pawn and two moves. (Before playing over this game, the student must remove White's K's B's Pawn from the board.)

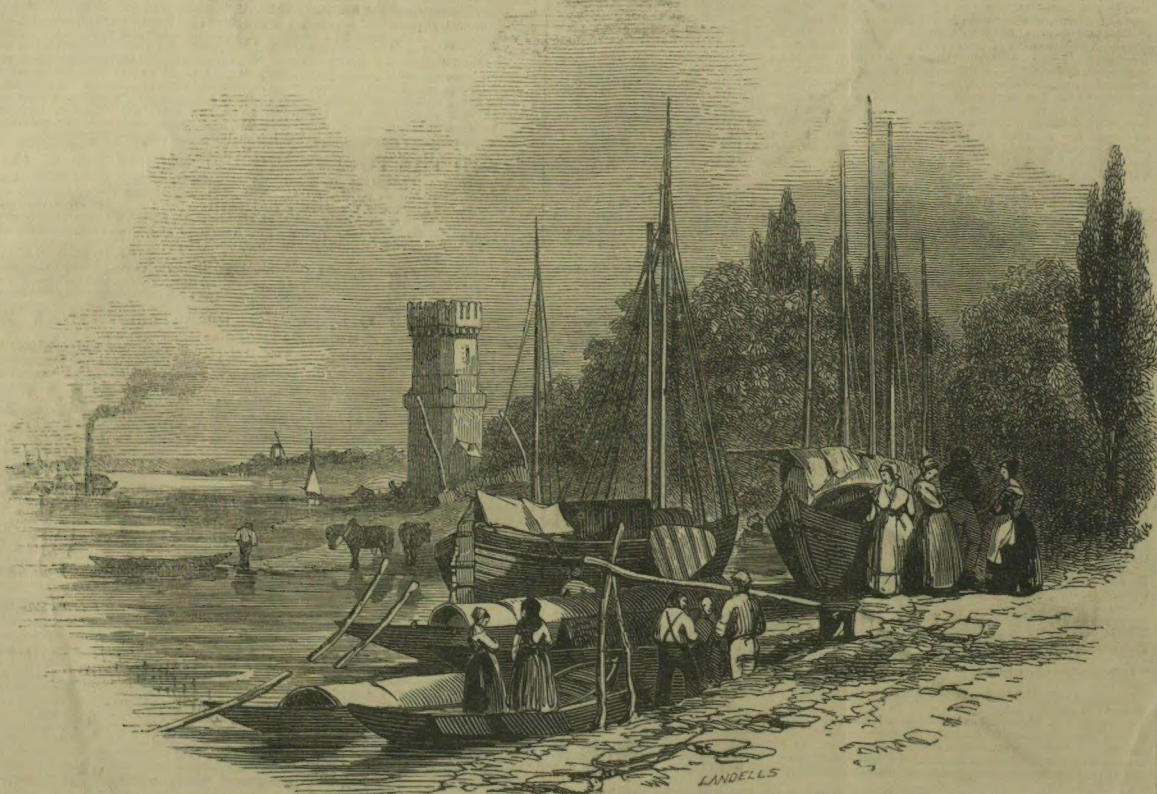
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|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. T.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. —) | WHITE (Mr. S.) |
| 1. K P two | Q P one | 9. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt P one |
| 2. Q P two | K Kt to B 3rd | 10. Q to K B 4th | Q takes Q |
| 3. K B P two | K Kt to B 3rd | 11. Kt takes Q | Kt takes K P |
| 4. K B to Q 3rd | K P two | 12. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | B to Q 2nd |
| 5. K B P takes P | Q P takes P | 13. Q Kt to B 3rd | K B to K 2nd |
| 6. P takes P | Kt takes P | 14. K Kt to B 3rd | Kt takes Kt (ch) |
| 7. Q to K B's 3rd | Kt to his 4th | 14. P takes Kt | Castles |
| 8. Q to R 5th (ch) | Kt to K B 2nd | | |

The game was carried on a few moves further, but ended in favour of Mr. S.

* This, followed anon by K's Knight taking K's P is certainly a daring innovation upon the customary defence to the present variation of the "P and two" game; whether it is equally sound, we must leave the reader to determine.

† Had he taken the Kt, the white would have checked with his Q at K R's 5th, recovering the piece, and obtaining a much finer position.

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